Drug & Cosmetic INDUSTRY

FEBRUARY 1941

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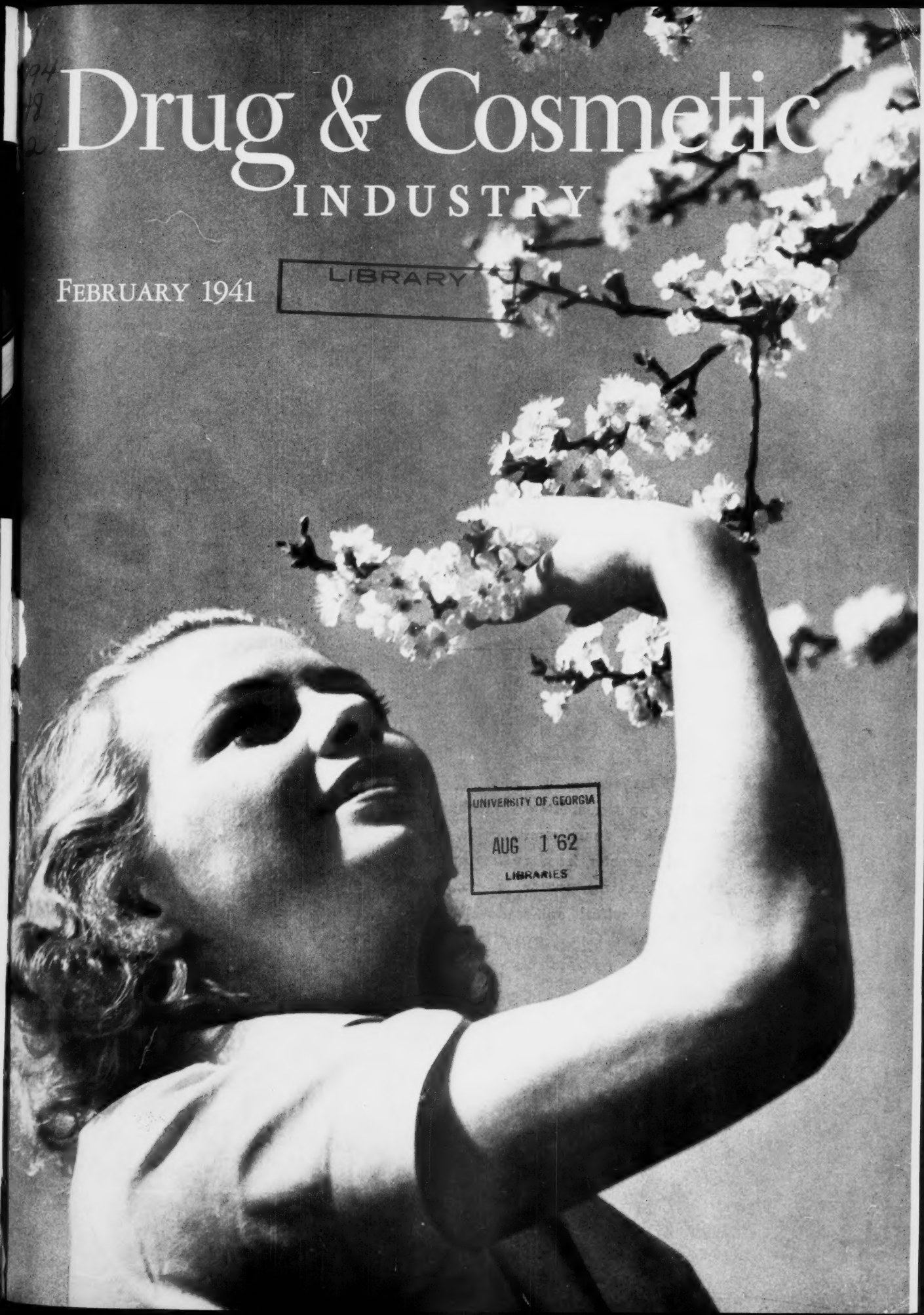

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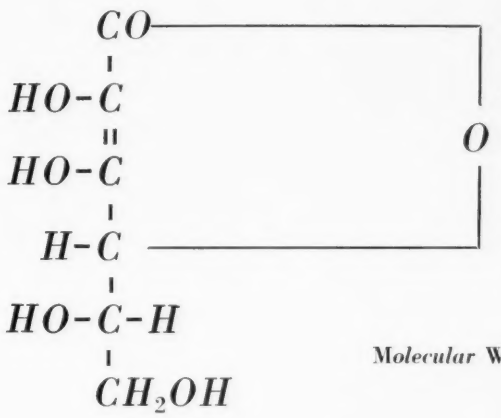

Molecular Weight—176.06

Ascorbic Acid (l-Ascorbic Acid) is recognized as being Vitamin C. The U.S.P. and International Units of Vitamin C are defined as 0.05 mg. of ascorbic acid; 1 gram of ascorbic acid is therefore equal to 20,000 U.S.P. or International Units.

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Drug & Cosmetic INDUSTRY

FEBRUARY 1941

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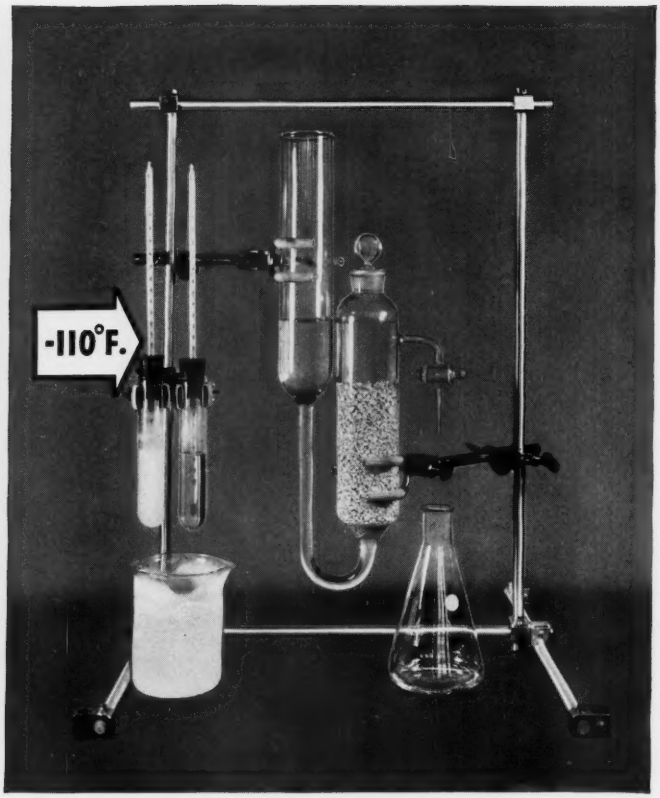

Those two test tubes clamped to the left end of the apparatus shown above, hold the proof that Alorco Activated* Alumina dries liquids DRY. The left-hand tube is filled with a low-freezing liquid (Carrene) containing a soluble acid and water; the right-hand tube holds this liquid after passage through the bed of Alorco Activated Alumina in the large glass U-tube. Immersion of the two test tubes in a beaker of Dry Ice at −110°F. caused the water and acid in the wet sample to freeze, and become cloudy and slushy. The Carrene dried with Alorco Activated Alumina remained clear and fluid—even at this low temperature. The thermometer figures are clearly visible through the liquid. Percolation through the Alorco Activated Alumina took out all the water and acid.

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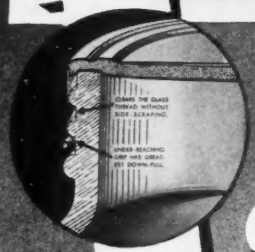
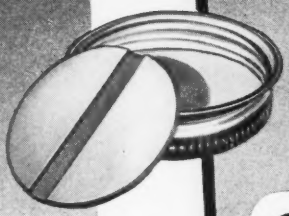


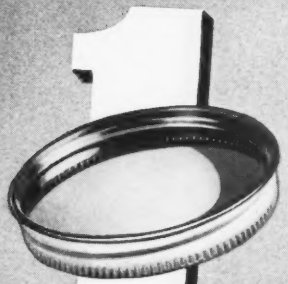
1st! DEEP HOOK THREAD



1st! VENT CAP

1st! SLIP RUBBER RING

1st! OROLAC LINER



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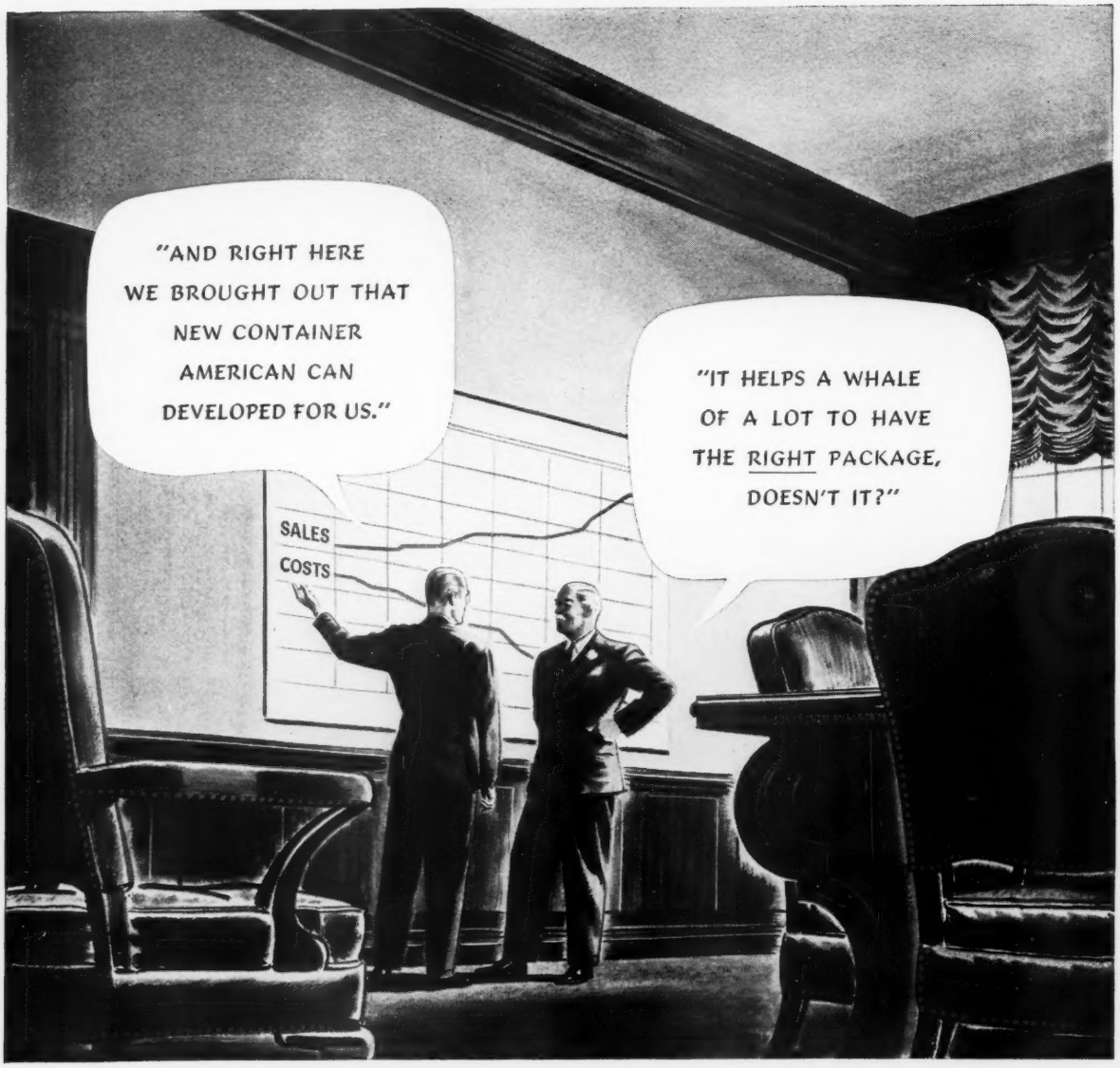
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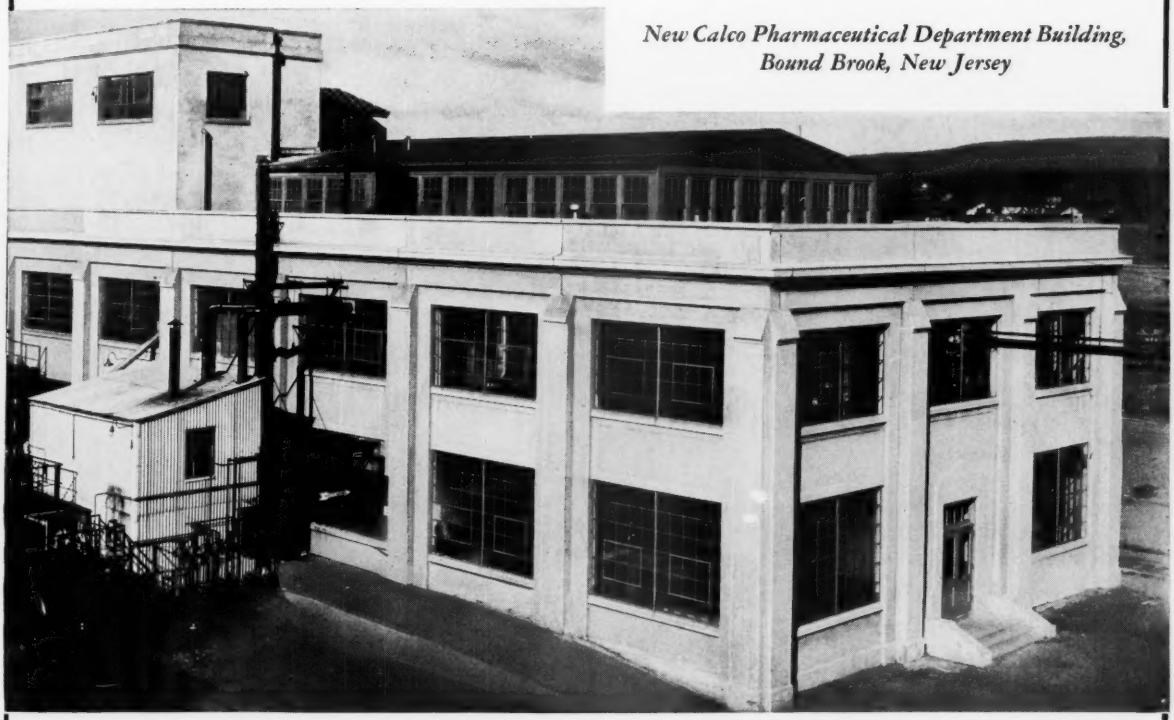

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Pharmaceutical Department
CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
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BOUND BROOK — calco — NEW JERSEY

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Duraglas is not an advertising catchword casually adopted for our containers. The mere addition of a name to containers adds nothing to their quality.

No—Duraglas is far more than that. Duraglas is the trade-mark that symbolizes the fruition of a glassmaking technique developed by scientific research. Only after our technique reached the perfection we set for ourselves, did we give it the name Duraglas.

A Step Forward for an Age-Old Industry

Duraglas is no overnight discovery. There is no "secret ingredient." But the Duraglas method —a milepost in the technological progress of an industry 5,000 years old—does represent epoch-making advances in every step of producing glass containers. Duraglas cannot be duplicated without painstaking research, special equipment and the experience which comes from making more glass containers, year after year, than any other manufacturer.

Duraglas Means a Better Container

To containers made by this technique, we give the name "Duraglas." They have greater strength and durability. In the case of returnable containers—milk, beverage and beer bottles—Duraglas results in longer life and lower trip costs. In one-trip containers, the strength of Duraglas makes possible lower weight, with resulting important economies. Where safe delivery of contents is paramount, Duraglas bottles offer greater confidence.

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Duraglas is to Glass What Sterling is to Silver

We have established for Duraglas a standard to be zealously guarded.

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The Duraglas standard . . fixed, not by law as is sterling, but by our experience and integrity . . gives new meaning to our slogan—*"First in Glass."*

Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio.

**In The Saturday Evening Post, Collier's and Life*

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COSMETIC GRADE
(exceptionally high quality material, light in color)
LANOLIN ANHYDROUS U. S. P.
LANOLIN ANHYDROUS TECHNICAL
also
LANUM HYDROUS
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LANUM (Lanolin Merck)

Contains Oxycholesterol with Cholesterol and Iso-Cholesterol—and their fatty acid esters (Oleates, Linolates, Palmitates and Stearates). Lanum Anhydrous U.S.P. contains a total of approximately 15 per cent Cholesterol and Cholesterol esters.

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Our Chemical Service Department will gladly assist you with your manufacturing problems.

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So when it comes to folding cartons—start with the best bet in the field—a modern Ridgelo clay coated boxboard. The container made of Ridgelo is bright, soil-resistant, true-to-design. It gives you more dealer boosts, more preferential display.

Years of usage prove the value of Ridgelo over substitutes. Improved quality and uniformity have maintained this leadership. Specify Ridgelo —your boxmaker knows the results it will produce—your sales can show the difference.

RIDGELO PACKAGING SERVICE INCLUDES:

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for flat or solid inks
for varnish & lacquer
for halftones & multi-color work
for transparent laminating

BRUSH FINISHES
for high lustre—no extra impression

LAMINATED PRODUCTS
for high strength, special folding quality
for extra thickness
for grease & moisture resistance

EMBOSSED DESIGNS
for distinctive cartons
applied before or after printing

COLORS
for litefast non-bleeding cartons
16 in stock

**A recent survey shows that in drug stores as many as 4 out of 10 sales can be influenced by the dealer or store display. The other six are made on brands ordered.*

USE CARTONS OF RIDGELO CLAY COATED • THEY'RE A BETTER BUY

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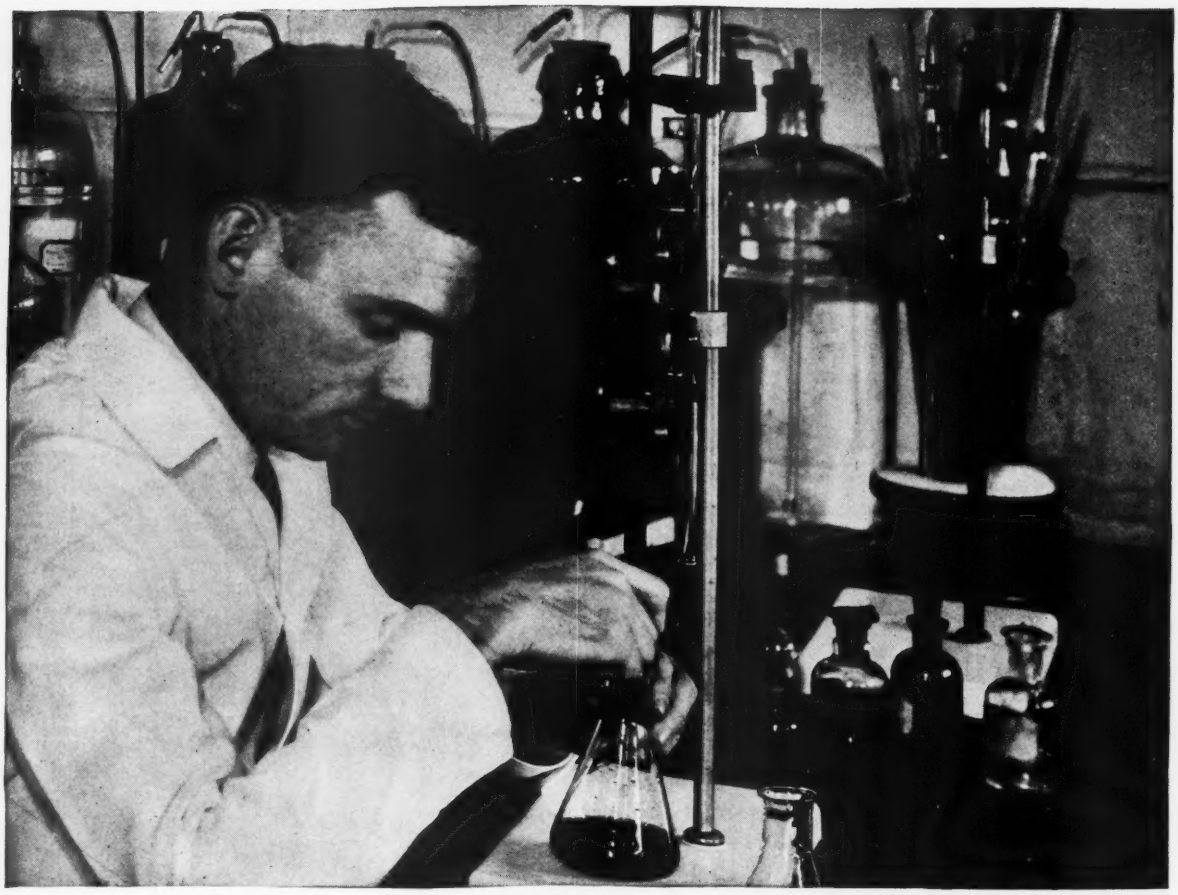

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FIRST LINES OF DEFENSE
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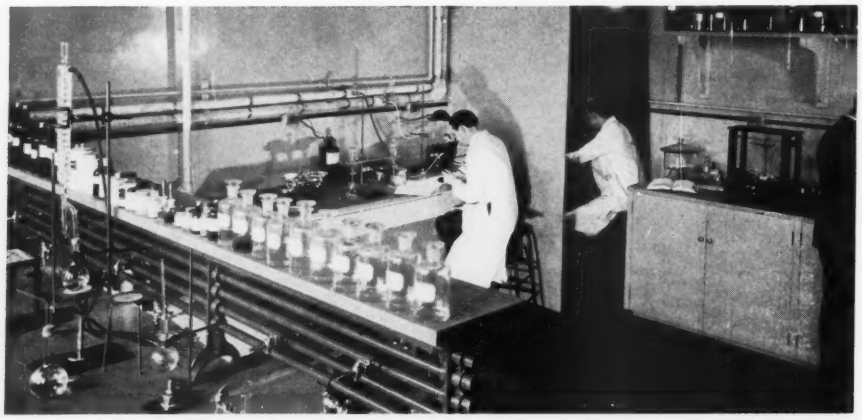

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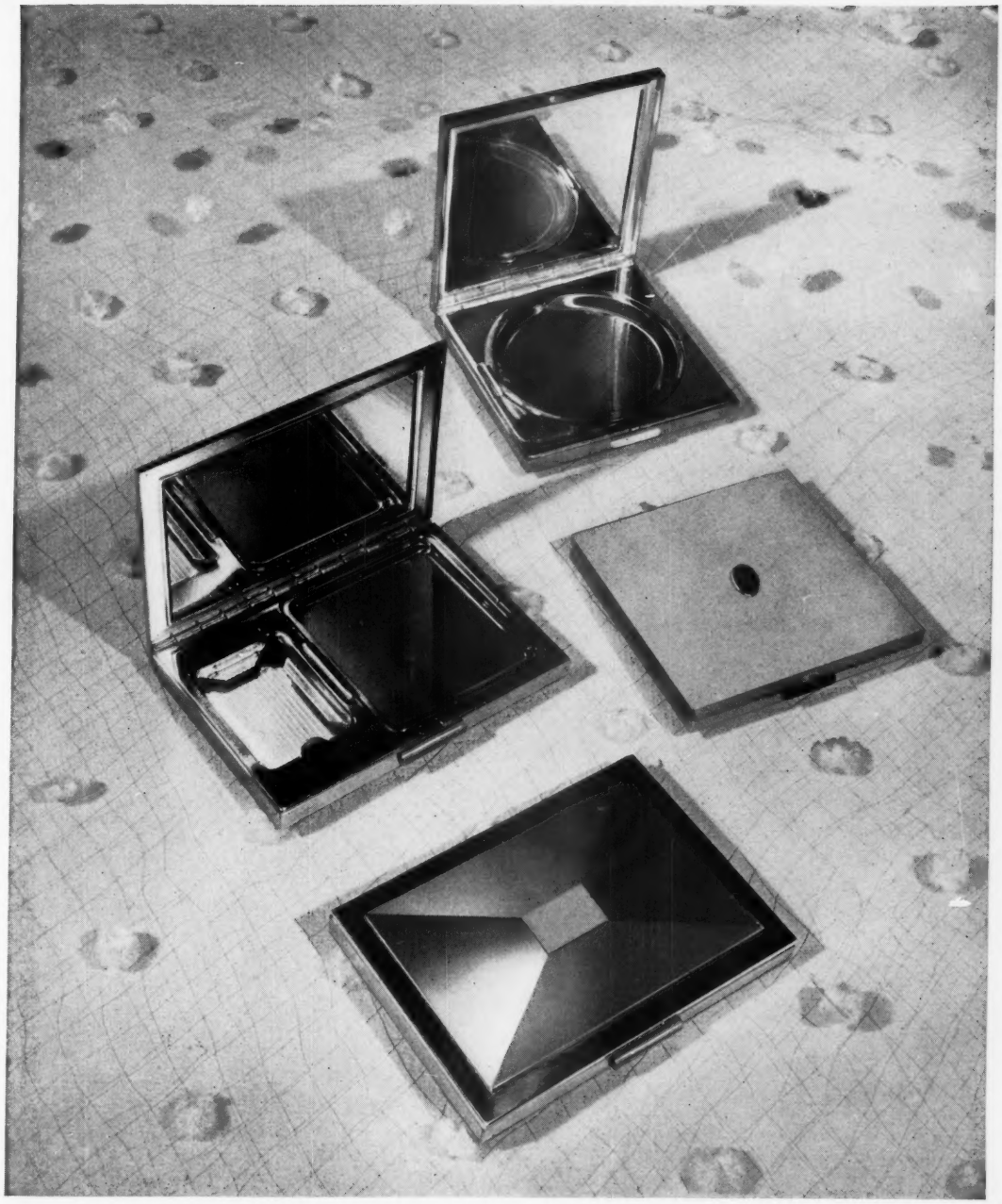

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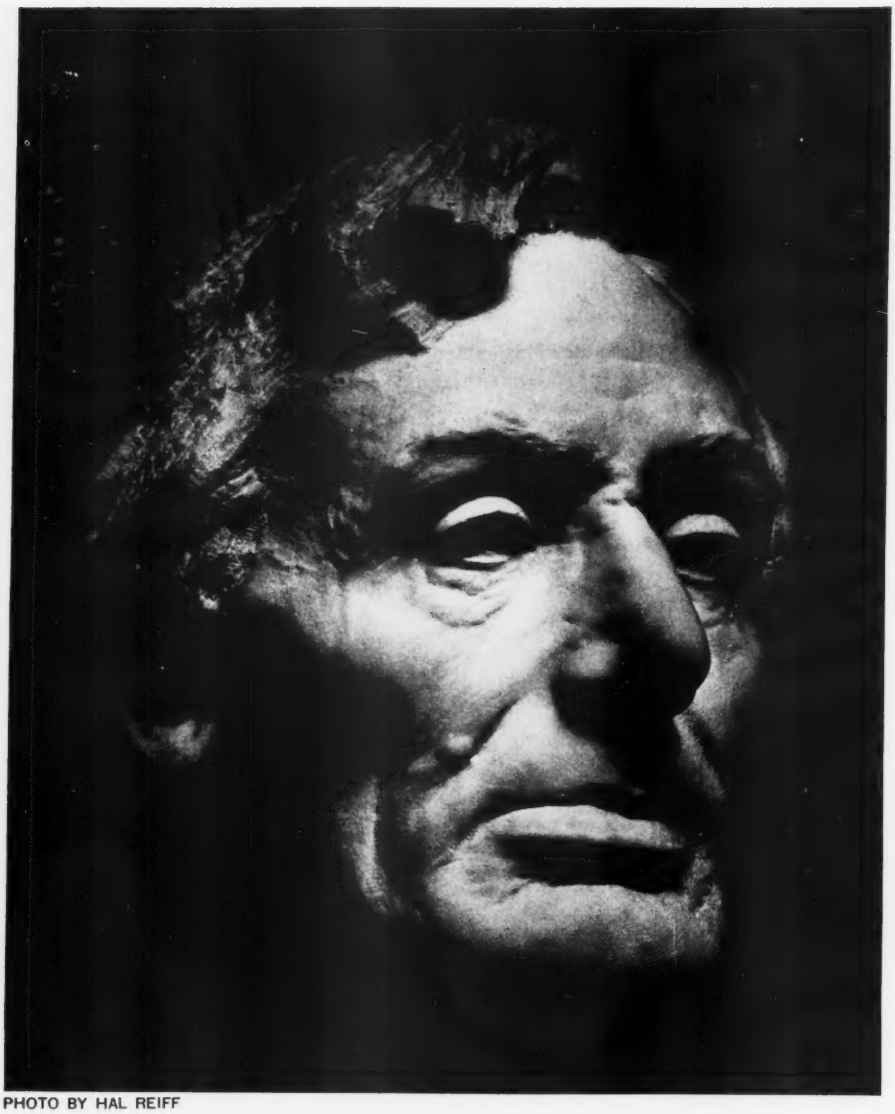

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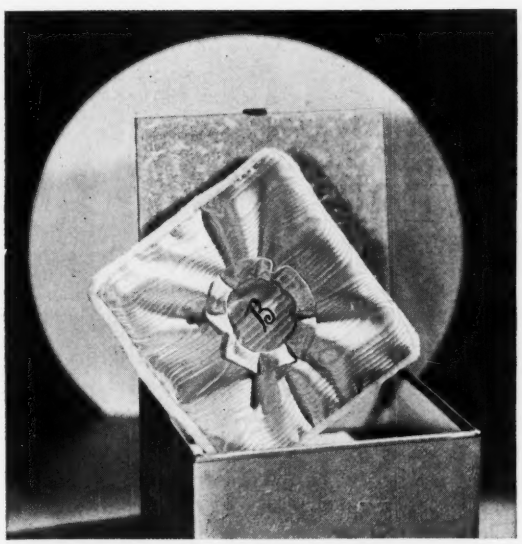

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by

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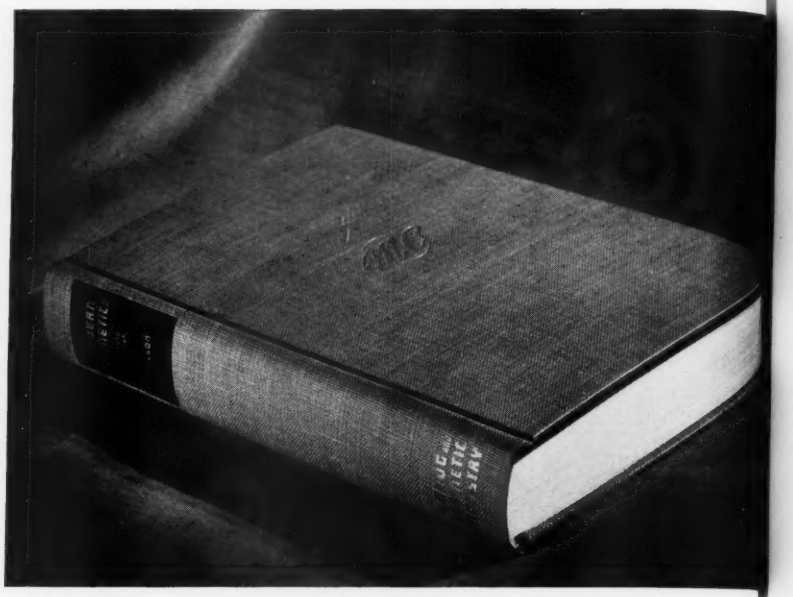

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In addition to the many problems worrying the heads of all business concerns in this country, this particular industry faces its own problem of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Wheeler-Lea Act. And as the problems facing all business give promise of becoming more severe during the year ahead, so does enforcement of these particular laws give promise of becoming increasingly severe. Not that the industry from the point of view of volume of business and of soundness in the economic life of the country will suffer, but the readjustments that will have to be made are not going to be easy in many instances.

The Food and Drug Administration is now on its way to exploring the limits to which this act can be applied. Not that they will accomplish all this in one year or in several years, but they will probably accomplish enough to make the industry realize pretty strongly what it is up against. Already the Administration is revising its regulations to strengthen its control over new drugs and over products which it considers dangerous for self-medication. Other revisions of the regulations will doubtless be issued as the Administration discovers what it considers loopholes, or as the Administration discovers new phases of applying the law.

And the Federal Trade Commission is not to be overlooked in its enforcement of the advertising control provisions of the Wheeler-Lea Act. Already doing what is considered a tough enforcement job, the Commission is now strengthening itself by taking on as its new medical advisor none other than Dr. James J. Durrett, the toughest enforcement official that ever filled the position of Chief of Drug Control in the Food and Drug Administration. Recently Dr. Durrett has not had as much power to harrass drug manufacturers as he once had in the Food and Drug Administration for he has been only in control of enforcement of the new drug provisions of the law. However, in the Federal Trade Commission the Doctor will be able to employ his peculiar talent to the fullest extent, resulting in advertising control that will give the industry something to talk about.

FAIR TRADE TODAY

Price maintenance in this industry still appears to be under excellent control despite the upsets caused by the Bathasweet decision and the experiences in other fields. The price demoralization in the liquor field has caused price maintenance to be a thing of the past in that trade in most instances. This is due to two factors, neither of which exists in the sale of the products of this industry. In the first place the unit sale in the retail liquor store is high, and the margin of profit on these sales represented much more money than was necessary. Furthermore, in New York State retail liquor is scattered by law and therefore each store has its own territory to draw upon. The retail liquor stores in New York State were making so much money that price cutting was bound to occur. Such is not the case in the retail establishments which sell the products of this industry.

This industry is firm in its intention not to let anything happen to the present state of affairs if it possibly can prevent a change. And those who have made mistakes are being careful not to repeat these mistakes and are being careful not to make other missteps. The Bathasweet combination in which two price-fixed articles were offered to the public at a price which represented lower prices for each of the price-fixed items, has stopped manufacturers from making such combination offers. The court finding in this case was that the retailer had the right to disregard the contract prices of items thus offered since the manufacturer himself had disregarded them. Therefore, combination offers do not include two price-fixed items anymore.

Combination offers to the public have much to condemn them from the point of view of the manufacturers and the retailers. They kill the sale of the extra item that makes the combination possible. However, manufacturers who feel that these combinations stimulate sales are numerous enough to keep combinations coming even though many retailers and manufacturers are violently opposed to their use. We now find the Bathasweet offer called "1941 Bathasweet Bonus Package." It contains the regular one dollar size of Bathasweet Garden Bouquet or Forest Pine, plus a trial size tin of Forest Pine. Here we have something given free which does not affect the contract fixed price of the Bathasweet itself. Likewise Wrisley's Bath Crystals are offered in a five pound bag with one perfumed Sachet Talcum Powder free. So long as the item given free has no fixed price of its own, the price of the main item is not believed to be affected, and certainly sample or trial sizes have no established value but merely represent promotion or advertising expense on the part of the manufacturer.

It is not wise for a manufacturer who establishes a fixed price to allow retailers to deviate from these prices at any time with the consent of the manufacturer. The practice of allowing sales of the products of this industry at lower prices for a limited period should be absolutely avoided in the opinion of those who seem to know what they are talking about. The reason for this is if a manufacturer offers the same goods to retailers for a limited period and allows the retailers to sell these goods at lower prices than are specified in the contracts which cover the remainder of the year, he has the prices which he set up himself. Some retailers have absolutely refused to return to the contract minimums after a limited period of sale prices, telling the manufacturer that the contract prices no longer are in force. And when these things happen, the manufacturers are loath to take the retailer to court because they are none too sure of the ground upon which they stand. They have tried to work out of these situations as best they can and then not repeat the error.

Many manufacturers in this industry are realizing that price maintenance is a policy that not only restricts the retailer in his operations, but also binds the manufacturer himself. The manufacturer cannot adopt a price maintenance policy and expect retailers to be

Manufacturers are bending every effort to protect price maintenance legislation against successful attack. Such errors as have been made are being carefully guarded against, and other slips are being avoided.

bound by it only so far as he himself determines. When a manufacturer establishes a price for an item, that price must remain in effect in all instances unless the manufacturer has some valid reason to change it, and then he changes it to another price that will be in effect until another valid reason indicates another change.

The reason why the price maintenance laws were upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court is that cut prices allow retailers to injure the trade-mark rights which the manufacturers possess in their products. And this injury is caused by the fact that retailers cannot make any profit on products that are generally cut too low in price and therefore retailers generally will be loath to carry the products. But even though the validity of the law rests on the property rights of the manufacturers, the courts are seeing that the retailers are also interested parties in this legislation and that two parties to the bargain.

Those who are interested in keeping price maintenance in the condition in which it has been since the enactment of the Federal Miller-Tydings Act which allows manufacturers to operate interstate while enforcing the State Fair Trade Acts, must realize what they are up against. In the first place the enemies of price maintenance are far from idle, and in the second place the Federal Administration is quite in sympathy with them. It must be recalled that President Roosevelt signed the Miller-Tydings act under protest which was explained in his message accompanying his approval of this law. He personally was opposed to the legislation but said that he was willing to give it a chance and prove that either or the proponents of the law were wrong.

The Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice have taken their cue from the President's message on this law and are acting accordingly. They are not going to allow manufacturers, wholesalers, or retailers in this or any other industry to get together in violation of Federal laws which the Miller-Tydings Law does not suspend. This is the reason for the Federal Bureau of Investigation inquiry into this industry. The Federal Government suspects that retailers as a group, wholesalers as a group, and manufacturers as a group get together and decide what they will do to improve their positions. This is still illegal and the Federal agents are determined to stop the practice if they can.

Price maintenance has proved a great boon to manufacturers in this industry in eliminating one of their chief worries and allowing them additional time to devote to other pressing problems of selling goods. It has forced prices obtained by manufacturers down in many instances, and it might have lowered consumption in other instances. But by and large the manufacturers like because it keeps their distributors happy and assures these distributors a profit so that they will probably stay in business and pay their bills. If price maintenance were to fall due to Federal Government activity or repeal of any of the laws which make it possible, chaos would exist and it would be a very long time before any semblance of order in retail prices would occur.

The question of private brands is still with the industry but it does not seem to worry the manufacturers as much as it was believed would be the case under price maintenance. This is for the reason that retailers have not the interest in switching consumers from advertised brands because they now make a fair profit upon practically every sale. Any good drug store or any good chain will always have private brands and they will always sell a considerable amount of their goods. This is to be expected. And manufacturers must recognize this handicap and appreciate that nothing can be done about it. A manufacturer is not worth his salt if he seriously fears the competition of private brands. His job is to advertise and merchandise his specialties in such a manner as to overcome any real threat on the part of private brands.

From fossilized specimens, it is known that insects made their appearance on earth long before man. There is very little doubt, that when the last human is breathing his last, some insect will be buzzing around his nose. Even primitive man, inured and insensitive as he probably was, used smudge fires or rubbed his skin with foul-smelling concoctions to ward off the pests when they got too annoying. In modern times, swamp drainage, insecticides, screening, sanitation and related measures have all helped to lower the menace from mosquitoes and other blood-sucking or biting insects. Nevertheless, many people in many sections of this and other countries are still regularly and seasonally attacked by these winged or crawling pests, which are not only annoying but often dangerous.

Where other measures have proven ineffective, particularly in the open, people are more frequently resorting to the use of insect repellents for personal protection. Today, there is a growing market for such products. These, however, must meet certain standards to be acceptable to the purchasing public. As a rule, the value of most insect repellents is based on their efficacy against mosquitoes. According to Granett,[1] in addition to lasting effectiveness against mosquitoes, a repellent to be generally acceptable should be odorless or have a pleasing odor; non-irritating when applied to the skin and harmless when breathed or accidently consumed; have no deleterious effect on clothing, such as staining, bleaching or weakening of the fiber; leave no objectionable "oily" appearance or feel on the skin, be economical, chemically stable, and—very important—repel other biting insects such as black flies, sand flies, stable flies and deer flies. To this might be added that the repellent should spread readily, and have such consistency that it will adhere to the exposed body surfaces.[2] Few, if any, present preparations fully meet these standards.

Unfortunately, no standard test method, such as the Peet-Grady test for insecticides, has been established for checking the efficiency of insect repellents. Insectifuges are usually tested against mosquitoes, both captive and under normal, free conditions, but flies have also been employed. For these and other reasons there often are marked variations in the findings of the several investigators. Granett,[3] for example, used a method of field testing that involved determining the mosquito bite frequency (bites per minute on untreated exposed skin areas) during the test period and observing the repellent protection time (time in minutes to first bite on corresponding treated areas). Taking his own product, a glycol derivatives combination, as a reference standard with a given 100 per cent. value, Granett was able to compare other repellent chemicals and combinations and to evaluate them on a percentage efficiency basis.

Others have used modifications of the same type of field test. However, there are many variables that must be taken into consideration when such determinations are made. Among these factors one must include: tester's personal attractiveness to mosquitoes, testing in sunlight or shadow, time of day or night, prevailing temperatures and weather conditions, locality, and the particular species of mosquitoes prevalent in that locality.

Perhaps more carefully controlled is the Sandwich-Bait method, using confined house flies, employed by

INSECT REPELLENTS

By M. A. LESSER

Kilgore.[4] In this method, uniform baits are prepared with brown molasses applied to small strips of white blotting paper. The various materials are tested as repellents by superimposing over the bait a porous paper cover impregnated with the chemical. In this series of comparative repellency determinations, citronellol was used as the standard.

There are literally scores of chemical substances with insect repelling properties. Granett states, that in the course of his investigations, nearly 1,000 selected organic chemicals and chemical mixtures were tested. Most of these are useless however, by reason of their skin irritating properties, poisonous character, odor, inefficiency, cost or other disqualifying properties. A check of the various reports indicates that among the repellents now available may be included various essential oils such as citronella, clove, cedarwood, eucalyptus, birch tar, pennyroyal, cassia and melissa. Many other chemical substances are likewise of known value: citronellol, caprylic alcohol, benzyl alcohol, geranyl acetate, linalyl acetate, terpenyl acetate, amyl salicylate and certain other salicylic acid derivatives, pyrethrum extracts, pine oils, certain glycols and derivatives and certain odorless, patented compounds such as dimethyl, diethyl and dibutyl phthalate. Also to be included are naphthalene, deodorized kerosene, menthol, camphor, phenol, creosote, tincture of wormwood, bay laurel and others. Employed in lotions, ointments, creams and powders, alone or in combination, these substances vary greatly among themselves with respect to their insectifugal efficacy and applicability.

Because their use apparently represents a new trend in repellent combinations, the glycol derivatives perhaps warrant first consideration. Oddly enough, Granett, who uses such a mixture, gives ethylene glycol only an eight per cent. repellent rating, but Kilgore found that diethylene glycol showed slightly greater efficiency than citronellol, his comparison standard. However, it is the more complex derivatives that are finding repellent application. In 1937, a patent[5] was granted for an insect repellent consisting of a light petroleum distillate mixed with 5 to 15 per cent. of diethylene glycol monobutyl ether or diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate. Granett's work led to the development of a mosquito repellent, since patented[6] containing, as active ingredients, 65 per cent. of diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate and diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, plus the inactive constituents; 28 per cent. alcohol and 7 per cent. corn oil. Suitably perfumed, Granett states that this mixture, except for the fact that, like other mosquito repellents, it injures paints, varnishes, lacquers and certain plastics and affects cellulose acetate fibers, fits into his own rather rigid specifications for an insectifuge. It gives long repellent time (67-136 minutes), is pleasant and safe to use, and is effective against many blood-sucking pests in addition to mosquitoes.

Those who are prone to disparage the value of oil of citronella may be surprised to learn that, despite the fact that its odor is displeasing to some people, it still ranks among the most important insect repellent chemicals. As a matter of fact, Granett found that, except for the glycols used in his combinations, undiluted citronella stands at the head of all the usable chemicals; a citronella-containing proprietary repellent ranked second, with an 80 per cent. rating, to his own mixture. Indeed there are a good many authorities who give citronella or preparations containing it first preference. Bishopp[7] of the Bureau of Entomology states that oil of citronella is probably the most dependable repellent. If citronella is objectionable because of its odor, he suggests that it can be mixed with spirits of camphor or oil of pennyroyal in equal proportions.

A publication of the American Medical Association[2] states that of the large number of mosquito repellents available, the most satisfactory is probably the one given below:

Oil of citronella	15.0 cc.
Spirit of camphor	7.5 cc.
Cedarwood oil	7.5 cc.
White petrolatum	60.0 Gm.

This is quite similar to a British preparation[8] tested by troops in Northern India:

Citronella oil	5 oz.
Camphor	¼ oz.
Cedarwood oil	2½ oz.
Hard paraffin	7½ oz.
Soft white paraffin	12½ oz.

Though tested after the peak of the malaria season in that area, reports were unanimous that the cream was a great advance over any previous calcifuge preparation; not only was it effective against mosquitoes, but also against sand flies.

The same basic repellent ingredients may be used to make a lotion for preventing insect bites and stings:[9]

Camphor	5 parts
Cedarwood oil	20 "
Citronella oil	40 "
Alcohol	35 "

The active principles of citronella oil, such as citronellal and citronellol, are also frequently employed in the formulation of insect repellents. A case in point is the following simple mixture given by Harry:[10]

Cedarwood oil	3 parts
Citronellal	7 "
Spirits of camphor	4 "

Pyrethrum extract appears to be finding growing use as an insect repellent and some tests indicate that it has effective, long-lasting action. Reporting on progress in Canada in 1937, Gibson[11] stated that, in practical tests under different conditions, a mixture of equal parts of olive oil and pyrethrum extract (Penick's Pyrefume Super 30) gave effective protesction againt both blackflies and mosquitoes for periods of from one and one-half to four hours. In tests on carriers of pyrethrum extract, castor oil was found to be the most lasting, followed in order by glycerin, olive oil and petrolatum. Apparently taking cognizance of the findings of the previous year, an even more effective combination was developed and tested during 1938.[12] It was found that protection against mosquitoes could be obtained for from three to five hours by using a mixture containing:

Oil of thyme	½ fl. oz.
Concentrated extract of pyrethrum in mineral oil (Penick's Pyrefume Super 30)	1 fl. oz.
Castor oil	2-3 fl. oz.

Extract of pyrethrum incorporated in ointments composed of various combinations of paraffin, lanolin, tallow and beeswax was an effective repellent, but the ointments were not so satisfactory as liquid preparations containing pyrethrum. They were also somewhat oppressive and irritating to the skin.

Bennett[13] presents several pyrethrum-containing repellents, of which the following is an example:

Pyrethrum extract	0.5 part
Amyl salicylate	3.5 "
Petroleum (b.p. 182-292°, sp. gr. 0.801)	96.0 "

Granett, however, found that pyrethrum extract repellents exert a peculiar effect on mosquitoes. "Fifteen or twenty minutes after the application of such a mixture," he states, "the mosquitoes may begin to alight, pierce the skin a short distance and then fly off without feeding. It is as if the active principle of the extract had been absorbed a short distance below the skin surface and the insect did not detect the presence of the chemical until it had pierced the skin in the act of biting. Whatever the cause this pricking of the skin is almost as annoying as an actual bite."

Furthermore, this investigator found that pyrethrum oil mixtures gave only about one-half hour protection as against the several hours of effective repellency noted by the Canadian workers. To explain the marked discrepancy in observations, Granett pointed out that under New Jersey conditions, where his field tests were made, especially in regions where salt marsh mosquitoes are plentiful, repellent protection time was considerably less than that reported by other investigators in other localities for different mosquito species. Evidently Canadian fresh water mosquitoes are much less voracious and ferocious than their Jersey swamp kindred.

However this may be, it puts obvious emphasis on the need for a standardized, acceptable and indicative test for the efficacy of insect repellents.

Some consideration should be given to the value of pine oil as an insectifuge. A native product, the steam-distilled oil, particularly the medium fraction, was rated fairly high as an effective repellent by both American and Canadian investigators. Even under the severe standards of Granett's tests, the medium fraction got a 59 per cent. repellent rating; ranking fifth of all materials and combinations tested including the 100 per cent. glycol mixture standard, and just six points lower than citronella oil. The light to medium fraction rated only 31 per cent. Of course the less volatile pine oil fractions last longer and stay on the skin longer than do the lighter portions. Although most people like the pine oil smell, its odor is objectionable to some and it has the disadvantage of being excessively oily and of being retained by the clothing and skin after its repellency action has disappeared. Despite this, pine oil well warrants further study as an insect repellent chemical, for use alone or in combination with other agents.

Many other substances enter into the manufacture of repellent lotions. Obviously there are too many to be discussed individually, but the employment of some of them can be shown in illustrative formulas. For example, it is worth while noting that in his Canadian progress report for 1938, Gibson mentioned that promising results were obtained with a repellent mixture of:

Coconut oil	6 parts
Oil of pennyroyal	1 part
Oil of lavender	1 "
Spirits of camphor	½ part

A review of some of the more recent patent literature also indicates how some of the new repellent materials are being used. In one series of patents[14] it was claimed that the persistence of insect repellent mixtures, based on coumarin or diethyl phthalate, could be increased by dissolving them with a water-soluble alkaline-earth salt in an organic solvent containing less than 15 per cent. of water, as in the following instance:

Coumarin	10 parts
Calcium chloride	10 "
Alcohol (96%)	80 "

A later patent[15] in the same series suggests modification of these insect repellent mixtures by replacing the coumarin and the phthalate by cinnamic alcohol, or its esters or ethers, or by benzyl benzoate.

A French patent[16] for insect repellers gives a simple mixture of:

Phenol	5 cc.
Lysol	8 cc.
Glycerine	1000 cc.

Examples of modern insect repellent lotions are given in Chilson's "Modern Cosmetics"[17] from which the following formula is taken:

Deodorized kerosene	40.0
Linalyl acetate	4.0
Oil of cedar leaf	0.25
Menthol	0.05
Soap liniment	20.0
Ethylene glycol	5.0
Water	30.7

In the old days, when screens were not as common as now, it used to be recommended that a few drops of a repellent, e.g. citronella oil, on a bath towel hung at the head of the bed, be used to keep mosquitoes away. Nash's mixture:

Oil of citronella	1 part
Spirits of camphor	1 "
Oil of cedar	½ part

recommended for such purposes, was considered the best repellent mixture tried by Howard, then chief of the Bureau of Entomology.[18] A few drops of spirits of camphor or oil of pennyroyal on the pillow at night was also advocated to keep mosquitoes away for a time. Of course such measures were not effective for a whole night, but they permitted a man to fall asleep and get some rest. The basic idea is still a good one and is well worth suggesting to campers and others who must sleep in insect-infested places without adequate protection. If, however, the insects are very numerous and persistent it will be necessary to rub the repellent lotion on the skin to get any real protection.

Insect repellent creams and ointments are growing in popularity and general acceptance. Packaged in collapsible tubes or jars they do offer certain conveniences, particularly for travellers. The formulas for two such preparations were included in the discussion of citronella. Even simpler to formulate than these, is a repellent cream given in a standard medical reference text:[19]

Oil of cloves	3 cc.
Vanishing cream	30 Gm.

It is recommended that this be applied to the skin every two hours as a mosquito repellent.

A more rounded insect repellent cream can be made in a similar way, but using a combination of accepted repellent substances as in the following instance:[17]

Vanishing cream	94.0
Oil of citronella	2.0
Terpenyl acetate	3.5
Oil of cedar leaf	0.2
Oil of sandalwood	0.3

In addition to petrolatum and vanishing cream, repellent chemicals are also incorporated with other bases such as gum (e.g. tragacanth) bases and lanolin. A typical example of the latter type of product, as given by Goodman,[20] consists of:

Oil of clove	6-10
Precipitated chalk	6
Water	10
Glycerine	50
Lanolin, to make	100

The British appear to go in heavily for repellent creams containing cod liver oil. These, it is said,[9] deter the insects from biting or stinging and can be used against flies, mosquitoes and ticks. One recommended combination[21] is as follows:

Quinine dihydrochloride	6
Water, sufficient to dissolve wool fat	50
Cod liver oil	25
Oil of lavender	1
White soft paraffin, to make	100

Such mixtures not only seem to be excellent protective against insects, but may also be employed to treat the bites and stings of these pests.[10]

Powders offer certain advantages in that they are easily applied and readily removed. By the same token, because they do not retain the volatile ingredients as well as do lotions and creams, their effectiveness as repellents is often appreciably lower. Nonetheless they are interesting items and have a definite sales appeal. Furthermore, they are comparatively easy to produce. One rather old-fashioned powder for protecting exposed parts of the body against the attacks of mosquitoes and other insects[22] is prepared from:

Eucalyptus oil	1 part
Talc	2 parts
Starch	14 "

Modern insect repellent powders are usually formulated along the following lines.[17]

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METHYLCELLULOSE IN COSMETICS

By THORPE DEAKERS*

One of the most interesting plastic resins appearing recently is a water soluble plastic called methylcellulose. Available in six viscosities, it yields neutral, colorless solutions which are not affected by changes in acidity over a 2 to 12 pH range. Small concentrations of this material impart a very high viscosity to aqueous solutions, and unlike those solutions obtained by using gums tragacanth and karaya, methylcellulose types are smooth and unctious. Upon drying methylcellulose deposits a thin film of the resin which can be made pliable by plasticizing it with glycerine or carbitol. This water soluble resin is only slightly higher in price than a good grade of karaya and is cheaper than quince seed and tragacanth.

Methylcellulose then offers itself as an ideal substitute for the above gums. In a certain sense, however, the word "substitute" is a misnomer because this cellulose derivative performs its functions so much more adequately than the older types of gums; it gives a higher viscosity per unit weight; it is non-tacky; it has a faster drying cycle, and in addition does not support mould growth unless plasticized with glycerin.

In employing methylcellulose in a waving fluid, the manufacturer should keep in mind that the maximum viscosity is desirable with the least quantity of resin, so as to reduce flaking. Although methylcellulose does not possess this bad feature as much as the commonly used gums of the past, flaking can be reduced or prevented altogether by the proper plasticizing of the resin with small amounts of glycerin. Care should be taken when adding the plasticizer that not too much of it is used, for the product then will make the hair sticky and the drying cycle will be cut down. Methylcellulose can also be used to advantage in permanent waving fluids where the pH of the solution is not greater than 12. When so employed, it will assist in the stability of the emulsion, and the gelling effect, which is a characteristic of this resin when heated, should be of advantage in forming the permanent.

While offhand, the application of a water soluble synthetic gum, like methylcellulose, may not be considered practical in an oil-wax lipstick, it may be ground up and dispersed in such a mixture to provide a sheen on the lips, not obtainable through the use of the oil-wax mixture alone. The sheen is achieved by moistening the lips after the stick is applied. A slight film of methylcellulose is then formed over the original lipstick material on the lips.

In "pancake powders" methylcellulose acts as an excellent binder and prevents the flaking of the powder after it has been moistened on the skin. The resin's natural sheen is prevented by the ingredients of the powder base. The methylcellulose may be finely ground and incorporated into the powder, or the powder constituents can be dispersed into an aqueous solution of this resin, pressed, dried and then packaged.

Hand lotion manufacturers will find methylcellulose a particularly valuable thickening agent. It does not break down, and as previously mentioned, has a smooth, unctious feeling on the skin. In regards to possible mold growth, the manufacturer should be careful to add a preservative when replacing his present gums, because there might be other ingredients in the lotion which would encourage molding. To make sure, a couple of samples of lotion should be removed from the batch before the preservative is stirred into the mixture, and allowed to stand around for three months. If there is no evidence of mold growth after this interval, no preservative will be required in future batches. If it is possible to make a lotion with no preservative, so much the better.

Mascara manufacturers will find methylcellulose an ideal gum for their purposes. Through its use, and with the proper amount of plasticization, a much superior product results.

About the toxicity of methylcellulose in such preparations, not much is known and the suppliers do not like to make any commitments. On the face of it, however,

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*Plastic Research Products.

BRITAIN AT WAR

Curtailment of domestic consumption of cosmetics to twenty-five per cent. of what they formerly were is another step that Britain has taken to aid the war effort. Further restrictions are also placed around drug products.

FURTHER restrictions are being placed upon the British manufacturers in this industry as war demands by the Government become greater. One of the outstanding orders recently issued cuts the allowable amount of cosmetics to be manufactured for home consumption down to twenty-five per cent. of what they were last year. Manufacturers are allowed to manufacture as much as they did last year, but they can only sell twenty-five per cent. at home and must sell the balance in export markets to build up credits for British war supplies abroad.

The period for which the restriction is applied is the six month period from December 1, 1940 to May 31, 1941. And comparison of the restricted sales during this period are made with the sales during the six month period, December 1, 1939 to May 31, 1940. The object of the order is to divert raw materials, plant capacity, and labor from the production of goods for the home trade to the production of goods vital for the war effort, including export.

The order describes the goods affected as "perfumery and Toilet Preparations," other than soap, shaving soap, shaving cream, tooth paste, and tooth powder. The following products are listed as examples, though they must not be regarded as excluding from the operation of the order goods not specifically listed:

Liquid preparations for dental purposes, mouthwashes.

Toilet paste or powder, toilet cream.

Lipstick, rouge and grease-paint.

Hair dyes.

Nail varnish and other preparations for use in manicure or chiropody.

Bath salts and essences.

Shampoo preparations in liquid or powder form.

Slimming cream.

Sunburn preventive lotions and cream.

The following preparations are subject to limitation if specially prepared for toilet use:

Floral waters and pomades, French Chalk, fuller's earth, hydrogen peroxide, kaolin, olive oil, pumice-stone, powdered soapstone, witch hazel, zinc stearate, perfumed spirits, wave-setting lotions, hair tonics, brilliantine, and the like, and papier poudre.

A useful concession in the Order is the exclusion of sales to certain privileged institutions, and perfumery and toilet goods may be supplied without restriction to Navy, Army, and Air Force Institutes, so that women with the Services may get their normal supplies of beauty products.

Since one of the chief purposes of the Order is to divert production from home to export markets, export channels of trade have been kept unimpeded, but it is pointed out in the accompanying memorandum that "this does not mean that raw materials and labor can be dissipated on home trade in order to maintain a relatively small proportion of export trade."

No grace is allowed for disposing of existing stocks—which many cosmetic manufacturers have built up substantially in spite of the effect of the Purchase Tax—because it is held that these stocks represent important reserves of raw materials and labor and their rapid realization for home trade purposes would be detrimental to the main purposes of the Order.

Provision has been made whereby firms whose stocks are damaged or destroyed by enemy action can be supplied with controlled goods to replace those lost, without these being subtracted from the registered suppliers' quota.

In addition to cosmetic preparations other goods listed in the schedule to the Order as being subject to the 25 per cent. quota include: Surgical goods, photographic film and accessories, lipstick containers and flapjacks, powder bowls or boxes and powder puffs, nail polishers and accessories and hair-waving and drying machines.

Further restrictions are being placed around drug products in Great Britain. The Medical Research Council has supplemented the list of drugs classified

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THE OUTLOOK IN ENFORCEMENT

THERE are those associated with this industry who have taken on a defeatest attitude toward control of the products of this industry and the advertising of these products by the Food and Drug Administration and the Federal Trade Commission. They sit back and paint the future as very gloomy. They say that manufacturers should not bother fussing around trying to get any expert opinion outside government circles so as to make their labeling and advertising as effective as possible. They tell you that the simplest way, and the only way upon which you can rely is to go directly to the government enforcement officials and ask them what they will accept.

This is the state of mind of many who have tried to work out what they believed to be proper label statements and advertisements only to have the enforcement officials claim deception or fraud. And this attitude gives some idea of what the industry is up against under these laws as they are now written and enforced. Furthermore there is an increasing number of people in the industry who refuse to fight FDA or FTC cases in the belief that they are licked before they start.

However, this state of mind is probably due, in the main, to the fact that manufacturers did not fully realize just how far the present law went until after they had barked their shins in attempts to resist changes that were obvious under these new laws. And after running into a stone wall so many times they became discouraged and gave up the ghost. Probably after these laws have been in effect over a period of time, the stringency of enforcement as compared with the condition that existed before the passage of these new laws will be forgotten and these members of the industry will take heart. There is no reason to lie down before the edicts of the enforcement officials if these edicts are not based upon the laws as they were enacted by Congress.

The main difficulty that manufacturers are experiencing with the cases that they are fighting is that their evidence does not stand up against the testimony of the government experts. This is largely due to the fact that the manufacturers are not always careful enough in the type of experts that they select to do their work, and neither are they always willing to look the facts in the face. The search for something new in either a drug or cosmetic with which to establish new or stronger claims and thus forge ahead of competition is a strong urge. However, under present regulatory conditions of both labeling and advertising only facts count. Anything that tends to deceive in any way is taboo.

It is true that it is difficult for the average manufacturer to determine just what is right and what is wrong in all cases. And this is for the reason that he finds it extremely difficult to place his mind in an impartial position. If he looks at the matter from the point of view of the consumer, just what type of consumer must he consider? And then he might go too far in the direction of the consumer and penalize himself unnecessarily. This is the reason why these people go to those who are qualified to advise with respect to the provisions of these laws. Manufacturers naturally are anxious to make as many claims as they can and thus not let their competitors have an advantage over them.

Manufacturers had better get over the idea that they must be resigned to their fate for the simple reason that the Government officials are taking definite steps to make enforcement of the laws which regulate this industry still tougher than it has been. It is getting to a point at which manufacturers will have to stand up on their hind legs and fight or they are going to suffer materially in loss of business. And this loss of business will not be detrimental to the public rather than detrimental to them. If these Government bureaus have their way there will be practically no sale of advertised goods and everyone will have to go to a doctor. We give some of the indications to back up our statement that enforcement is going to be tougher that it has been both on the part of the Food and Drug Administration and the Federal Trade Commission.

The FDA appears to be girding for stronger action as is indicated by its announcement to manufacturers that cold preparations are to receive special attention. The announcement itself is quite misleading and the reports of this announcement in the daily papers clearly indicate this fact. The newspapers quite

While the enforcement of the Federal laws affecting this industry promises to become increasingly severe, this is no reason why this industry should not bend its efforts to curb enforcement officials in their enthusiasm. It is time for this industry to take stock of its position and its attitude.

properly received the impression that cold preparations had never before been subject to control by any Federal law, which is far from the fact. The following quotations from the announcement show clearly where this misleading impression came from:

"For various reasons, one of which has been lack of adequate facilities, the Food and Drug Administration has not in the past given attention to the large number of preparations sold for the treatment of colds, or for the mitigation of symptoms of this disease. Henceforth this class of preparations will be included in the Administration's program of operations.

"The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act only recently became effective. One of its provisions, section 201(n), is particularly applicable to those preparations which bear labeling dealing with the symptoms of colds."

Why the FDA should release such a statement to the daily newspapers and thus definitely mislead the public is more than we can fathom. But this just one indication of what lies ahead and to us it looks as though no holds are going to be barred on the part of the FDA. It certainly looks as though the industry itself will have to employ some tactics that are not so nice as there would appear to be no way of meeting these sort of tactics by appeal to reason.

Dr. James J. Durrett, having left the FDA to assume the position of medical advisor to the Federal Trade Commission—which is story in itself—the FDA has placed two men in charge of the New Drug Division over which Dr. Durrett presided until his transfer February 1. The head of the New Drug Division now is Dr. T. J. Klumpp, but the new drug applications are now handled by Dr. Robert P. Herwick.

Dr. Herwick appears to be quite a man. He has a degree of B. S. in Chemistry, a degree of Master of Pharmacology and Toxicology, a degree of Ph. D., a degree of M. D., and a degree in Law. There is a man with degrees in all phases of his job. If he has the versatility that all these seem to indicate, he can talk to any expert on his own ground. And Dr. Herwick is only thirty-six years old indicating that he has had very little time for anything but his studies. With an enforcement official of this kind in charge of the new drug applications, it is certain that this phase of enforcement of the law is not going to be very easy for the manufacturers.

And as to the Federal Trade Commission and its enforcement of the advertising provisions of the Wheeler-Lea Act as they pertain to this industry. Previously the Commission felt that it needed a man to advise them in things medical and they borrowed Dr. Miller from the U. S. Public Service. Now that Dr. Miller is gone, they have taken over Dr. Durrett from the FDA. Dr. Durrett is well remembered by this industry particularly for the time some years ago when he was Chief of Drug Control of the Food and Drug Administration. He turned things upside down at that time and conducted the most stringent enforcement campaign that was ever conducted under the old law. Then he left the Government service to enter the employ of E. R. Squibb & Sons. However, this did not seem to suit his fancy and he went back with the FDA.

However, Dr. Durrett never seemed to get back his old power in the FDA and was quite a bit milder in enforcement upon his return. Then when the new law was enacted he spent his time solely upon enforcement of the new drug provisions of the new law. It appears as though Dr. Durrett was prevented from ever getting back in a place where he could raise such hell with the industry as he did during his first period in the position of Chief of Drug Control. Perhaps he has been hankering for a return to some such position and now it appears as though he has found it.

For in the position of medical advisor to the Federal Trade Commission, he will be pretty much a free agent with no one to interfere with him. He can advise the Commission as to what advertising of drugs and cosmetics he thinks is wrong and there will be no one to dispute his advice because he is the only one working for the Commission who has any real knowledge of the subject. And Dr. Durrett has all the contacts that anyone could desire to get witnesses to support him in his contentions as to the falseness or deception of any advertising that he advises the FTC to proceed against. Therefore it would appear that the enforcement of the provisions of the Wheeler-Lea Act which cover the advertising of this industry is going to be much tougher than it has been, and up to the present time this enforcement has been plenty tough.

HABIT FORMING DERIVATIVES

THE Food and Drug Administration has published proposed regulations covering the subject of habit forming drugs which are specified in Section 502 (d) of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. In these regulations, the FDA specifies just what is covered by the words in the act "any chemical derivative of such substance," and the FDA also indicates how they shall be named in labeling. These regulations are subject to public hearing and this will be held March 3 in Washington.

The derivatives named follow:

Chemical Derivatives of Alpha Eucaine

All salts of alpha eucaine formed by the combination of alpha eucaine with any acid. The common or usual name of each such salt is "alpha eucaine" followed by the name of the acid radical combined in such salt (as for example "alpha eucaine sulfate"); except that when the acid is hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, or hydriodic acid, the name which follows is "hydrochloride," "hydrobromide," or "hydriodide," as the case may be.

Chemical Derivatives of Barbituric Acid

Barbital (5, 5-diethyl-barbituric acid).
Phenolbarbital (5-ethyl-5-phenyl-barbituric acid).
Amytal (5-ethyl-5-isoamyl-barbituric acid).
Neonal (5-ethyl-5-butyl-barbituric acid).
Ipral (5-ethyl-5-isopropyl-barbituric acid).
Ortal (5-ethyl-5-hexyl-barbituric acid).
Phanodorn (5-ethyl-5-(1-cyclo-hexenyl)-barbituric acid).
Pentobarbital (5-ethyl-5-(1-methyl-butyl)-barbituric acid).
Mebaral (5-ethyl-5-phenyl-1-methyl-barbituric acid).
Dial (5, 5-diallyl-barbituric acid).
Sandoptal (5-allyl-5-isobutyl-barbituric acid).
Alurate (5-allyl-5-isopropyl-barbituric acid).
Pernoston (5-sec-butyl-5-(2-bromoallyl)-barbituric acid).
Evipal (1, 5-dimethyl-5-(1-cyclohexenyl)-barbituric acid).
Nostal (5-isopropyl-5-(2-bromoallyl)-barbituric acid).
Pentothal (5-ethyl-5-(1-methylbutyl-2-thio-barbituric acid).
Seconal (5-allyl-5-(1-methylbutyl)-barbituric acid).
Proponal (5, 5-dipropyl-barbituric acid).
Pentenal (5-ethyl-5-cyclopentenyl-barbituric acid).
Cyclopal (5-allyl-5-cyclopentenyl-barbituric acid).
Sigmodal (5-amyl-5-(2-bromoallyl)-barbituric acid).
Butisol (5-ethyl-5-sec-butyl-barbituric acid).
Rutonal (5-methyl-5-phenyl-barbituric acid).
Eldoral (5-ethyl-5-(1-piperidyl)-barbituric acid).
Eunarcon (5-(2-bromoallyl)-5-isopropyl-1-methyl-barbituric acid).
Rectidon (5-(2-bromoallyl)-5-(1-methylbutyl)-barbituric acid).
Prominal (5-ethyl-5-phenyl-1-methyl-barbituric acid).
Narconumal (5-allyl-5-isopropyl-1-methyl-barbituric acid).
Delvinal (5-ethyl-5-(1-methyl-1-butenyl)-barbituric acid).

All lithium, sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium, strontium, and ammonium salts of any such acids. The common or usual name of each such salt is the common or usual name under which such acid is herein listed preceded by the name of the basic ion with which it combined to form such salt.

Chemical Derivatives of Beta Eucaine

All salts of beta eucaine formed by the combination of beta eucaine with any acid. The common or usual name of each such salt is "beta eucaine" followed by the name of the acid radical combined in such salt (as for example "beta eucaine sulfate"); except that when the acid is hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, or hydriodic acid, the name which follows is "hydrochloride," "hydrobromide," or "hydriodide," as the case may be.

Chemical Derivatives of Bromal

Bromal Hydrate (tribromoacetaldehyde hydrate).
Brometone (2-(tribromomethyl)-2-propanol).
Bromoform (tribromomethane).

Chemical Derivatives of Cannabis and Marihuana

Extract of Cannabis.
Fluidextract of Cannabis.
Tincture of Cannabis.

Chemical Derivatives of Carbromal

Sedormid (alpha-allylisovaleryl-urea).
Bromural (alpha-bromoisovaleryl-urea).
Neuronal (alpha-bromo-alpha, alpha-diethyl-acetamide).

The Food and Drug Administration has published tentative regulations covering an important section of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. A public hearing is required. Manufacturers with valid objections should file their protests and all should get ready for the day when these regulations become effective.

Acetylcarbromal (alpha-bromo-alpha-ethyl-butyryl-acetyl-urea).

Chemical Derivatives of Chloral

Chloral Hydrate (trichloroacetaldehyde hydrate).
Chlorobutanol (2-(trichloromethyl)-2-propanol).
Chloralimide (trichloroethylideneimine).
Chloralformamide (N-(beta-trichloro-alpha-hydroxyethyl)-formamide).
Alpha-chloralose (alpha(-beta-trichlor-alpha-hydroxyethyl)-d-glucoside).

Chemical Derivatives of Cocaine

All salts of cocaine formed by the combination of cocaine with any acid. The common or usual name of each such salt is "cocaine" followed by the name of the acid radical combined in such salt (as for example "cocaine sulfate"); except that when the acid is hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, or hydriodic acid, the name which follows is "hydrochloride," "hydrobromide," or "hydriodide," as the case may be.

Chemical Derivatives of Codeine

Dicodid (dihydro-codeinone).
Eucodal (dihydrohydroxy-codeinone).
Eucodin (codeine methyl bromide).

Any salt of dicodid, eucodal, or codeine formed by the combination of any such substance with any acid. The common or usual name of each such salt is "dicodid," "eucodal," or "codeine," as the case may be, followed by the name of the acid radical combined in such salt (as for example "codeine sulfate"); except that when the acid is hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, or hydriodic acid, the name which follows is "hydrochloride," "hydrobromide," or "hydriodide," as the case may be.

Chemical Derivatives of Heroin

All salts of heroin formed by the combination of heroin with any acid. The common or usual name of each such salt is "heroin."

Chemical Derivatives of Morphine

Dilaudid (dihydro-morphinone).
Paramorphan (dihydro-morphine).
Ethylmorphine.

Any salt of dilaudid, paramorphan, ethylmorphine, or morphine formed by the combination of any such substance with any acid. The common or usual name of each such salt is "dilaudid," "paramorphan," "ethylmorphine," or "morphine," as the case may be, followed by the name of the acid radical combined in such salt (as for example "morphine sulfate"); except that when the acid is hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, or hydriodic acid, the name which follows is "hydrochloride," "hydrobromide," or "hydrodide," as the case may be.

Chemical Derivatives of Opium

Extract of Opium.
Fluidextract of Opium.
Tincture of Opium.

Chemical Derivatives of Paraldehyde

Metaldehyde.

Chemical Derivatives of Sulphonmethane

Sulfonethylmethane.
Sulfondiethylmethane.

These regulations are required under the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, but the Food and Drug Administration has just been able to get to the formulation of them. Up until the time that the FDA finally promulgates these regulations no manufacturers could be certain as to what derivatives were included under this provision of the law. After the public hearing is held and the regulations are issued in final form all manufacturers will be bound by them and from that date on all labels must be in accord with these regulations. It would, therefore, be well for manufacturers of products including any of these ingredients to look to their labels immediately as further delay might cause embarrassment later on.

SUNBURN AND SUNTAN

By JOSEPH KALISH

Now, and not later, is the time not only to formulate and plan the manufacture of sun-screening products, but also to check up on the labelling and general effectiveniess of these preparations. For newer items, it will be advsable to formulate or revise sales promotions.

It is our impression that this field has become excessively competitive for two reasons. In the first place, a reasonably satisfactory screening preparation is easily made, and too many manufacturers are content to produce a fair article rather than one as good as they can make. This always leaves plenty of room for the next man to enter the field with a slightly better item. Moreover, the market for sun-screening preparations has been exaggerated from the first. Every man, woman, or child, on first exposure to strong sunlight should, and probably does use a more or less efficient screen of some kind. But the number of re-orders from this large market throughout the sun season is strictly limited. After the first exposure to strong light, most of these people have developed tolerance to light and no further protection is considered necessary. In some cases, the same bottle may be made to serve for more than one season.

According to the regulations amplifying the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, sun screen preparations may be classified either as drugs or as cosmetics, depending on labelling statements. If no mention is made of burning and all statements are confined to tanning, such as "For the Promotion of Even Tan," the product is only a cosmetic and subject to that section of the act. If, however, sun burn is mentioned, as in the statement, "To Prevent Sunburn and Promote Tanning," then the product is considered to be a drug for the treatment of an abnormal or diseased skin condition. In this latter instance, the label must carry a statement mentioning the active ingredients.

A very recent book, "Photodynamic action and diseases caused by light," by Harold Francis Blum, published by the Reinhold Publishing Corporation, devotes a chapter to the response of normal skin to light and the sunburn spectrum and much of the material given below summarizes the latest scientific data described in that chapter.

The specific responses in normal skin are due almost exclusively to light of wave-lengths shorter than 3300 A.U. The first erythema or reddening does not generally appear until several hours after exposure to the light; it may persist for several days and is ordinarily followed by pigmentation. Larger doses of radiation may lead to edema with desquamation (flaking and scaling of skin) while excessive exposure may lead to blistering. A study of the spectrum acting on skin shows that the curve of action indicates a maximum at 2500 A.U. followed by a minimum at 2800 A. U. with a sharp maximum at 2970 A.U. From this point, activity falls off very sharply to 3200 A.U. and then tails off gradually at higher wave-lengths. There is practically no action beyond 3300 A.U.

Since wave-lengths shorter than 2900 A.U. do not reach the surface of the earth from the sun, the complete action spectrum extends from 2900 A.U. to little more than 3200 A.U.

The principal change caused in skin by sunburn is the degeneration of prickle cells, the basal cell layer not being appreciably affected. Only light intensity determines the amount of sunburn, temperature having no effect, but increased temperatures will cause the erythema to appear more quickly.

Of all theories advanced for the production of erythema and pigmentation by light, the following general outline seems to be most plausible. The action of light of sufficient intensity and the proper wavelength injures and causes degeneration of the prickle cells. These then slowly produce and liberate a histamine-like substance or histamine itself which gives rise to erythema, edema, and other manifestations of sunburn. Apparently at the same time the pigment producing mechanism is set into action. Fancy theories

With the Summer season just around the corner, we present the latest information regarding an important group of Summertime cosmetics. Now is the time to prepare for this market.

of melanin formation through a "dopa" mechanisms do not explain the phenomena very well and must still be handled cautiously.

Pigmentation consists of granules of melanin and usually takes place after erythema has set in. There is a special blackish coloration of the skin caused by longer wave-lengths of light from 3000 to 4400 A.U. which appears a few minutes after exposure. Almost one thousand times as much radiation is required for this pigmentation as for the normal erythemal reaction, and it is most pronounced on previously tanned skin. It is probably caused by the oxidation of pigment already present in a colorless, reduced state, and is therefore a secondary action.

After initial exposure of skin to the sunburn spectrum, resistance to further light action is usually developed. This is due only partially, and to a relatively small extent, to the formation of pigment. Although the pigment very effectively screens out active light, the pigment is usually present only in lower skin layers where it can have little protective value. Negro skin pigment is more protective than white skin pigment because it is present in the upper layers.

According to Guillaume, protection is due to the thickening of the corneum as a result of damage to underlying prickle cells. Very slight thickening results in marked reduction of light intensity and greatly increased protection for cells subject to damage by light. Human sweat, absorbing light or wave-length as low as 3300 A.U., has some protective action.

Sensitivity to light by the individual varies considerably not only according to the individual make-up, but also to the season of the year, being less in summer, to the age of the individual, physical condition, etc. As is well known, sensitivity is very dependent upon complexion, lighter skins burning more easily, often without subsequent pigmentation. Finally, although sunlight virtually never contains wave-lengths shorter than 2900 A.U. because of absorption of shorter waves by the atmosphere, sometimes the shortest wave-length is greater than 3300 A.U. Smoke is a very effective absorbent for short wave-lengths while water vapor (clouds, fog) transmit them and account for severe burns sometimes obtained on cloudy days. In addition, water, snow, and ice reflect short waves and reinforce direct, burning rays, accounting for the greater severity of sunburn obtained at the beach or in winter.

Since we see no reason for having any faith in those theories of tanning which call for the oxidation in neutral or slightly alkaline media of tyrosine by means of an enzyme tyrosinase, the only requirement of a sun-screen is that it keep burning rays away from the skin surface.

The intensity of light can be lessened either by reflecting or absorbing part of it, or by absorbing part of the burning rays alone. It is because of reflection, with a small amount of absorption, that various untreated oils have some protective value against sunlight. Other reflecting and absorbing materials are opaque pigments like zinc oxide or titanium dioxide which completely prevent light from reaching the skin surface. Since no light is permitted to pass, these pigments prevent the formation of tan and immunization of the skin surface.

Modern screening preparations contain a chemical compound which absorbs rays in the active wave-length range, from 2900 to 3200 A.U. The proportion of the screening compound present and the sensitivity of the skin determines whether no action is permitted or just enough to encourage gradual tanning without painful erythema.

Many screening compounds have been suggested for use in suntan preparations, but a certain number in the past have been advocated on the basis of their misleading fluorescence rather than on the exact grounds of absorption spectra. Among compounds which may be recommended are esculins and their derivatives, umbelliferones, salicylic and anthranilic acid esters of menthyl and benzyl alcohol, and of phenol, salts and

derivatives of hydroxyquinolines, quinine salts, naphthol derivatives, etc.

The scientific and technical aspects of sun screening compounds have now been so well investigated that it is quite safe to follow the recommendations of reliable suppliers. Not only must screening power be considered, but also lack of irritation to sensitive skin, and stability of the compound itself to light. Some compounds suggested for sun-screens use in the past have proven ineffective because the good absorption spectra indicated in the laboratory did not show that the compound itself was decomposed by short exposure to intense sunlight. Perfumes with any irritating powers must be avoided in sun-screen preparations and bergamot must be completely eliminated because of its tendency to produce a special dermatitis under the influence of light.

In formulating sun preparations, their manner of use must be considered. Primarily, there are cosmetics for the beach, but they are useful in counteracting all types of exposure to the sun. Since outdoor exposure, apart from sun burn may be responsible for the driving and roughening of skin by sun, wind, water, and dust, preparations should have emollient powers. Even more than the usual make-up preparations these products must be esthetically satisfactory, since they are publicly applied to large areas of skin. They should not provide an excessively greasy covering to which sand and dust will adhere, nor should they be too readily washed off by water.

Various types of formulas have been repeatedly described and will not be detailed at great length again. Simplest, and probably least effective screening preparations are made as powders. Liquid powders adhere more readily and can better carry the screening preparation in its proper form.

Solution of the screen in oil is still the most common type but not by any means the best sun tan preparation. Although they adhere well to the skin, are not too readily removed by water, and have some emollient value, their general messiness in use is a great drawback. Their major virtue is ease of manufacture.

Solutions of screens in mixtures of water and alcohol have proven to be quite popular, since they leave an invisible coating on the skin which is not sticky or greasy. A film forming agent must be present to assure even distribution of the screen over the skin surface. Tannic acid is often used for this purpose. In addition, however, some of the fatty acid esters such as butyl stearate, ethyl palmitate, etc. are entirely non-greasy and insoluble in water and should be entirely suitable in water-alcoholic screen solutions. Ethyl cellulose, on which some of the liquid lipsticks were based, is a very fine film former and may repay experimenting.

Probably the most generally satisfactory preparations are those based upon lotion or cream formulas. A somewhat oily hand lotion forms a very effective carrier for a sun screen, the compound being mixed with the fats and oils during manufacture. A soft vanishing cream is also highly acceptable and the presence of a small amount of oil should retard water solubility. Water-in-oil creams have been recommended because of their resistance to the action of water, but they are generally greasy and have little advantage over oils.

F. D. A. OPINIONS

Diuretics: "We have your letter in which you furnish the formula and proposed label for 'Diuretic Pills.' You request our comment upon both the formula and the label. The use of potassium nitrate in medicine has practically been abandoned by physicians. There is considerable doubt as to whether the plant drugs buchu, uva ursi, and broom tops have any diuretic properties. While we are not at the immediate present in a position to adversely criticize the labeling you propose for the formula submitted, we would not be frank if we did not inform you that at the present time the Administration has under investigation the entire field of diuretic drugs and that the information so far collected indicates that the effect of the pills in question, when taken as directed, would depend largely upon the 'large glass of water' directed to be taken with the pills. Aside from the actual effect of the drugs entering into the composition of this article, we know of no disease condition which the layman can himself diagnose and for which he can intelligently prescribe for which a diuretic would constitute adequate or appropriate treatment. If the article in question is marketed under the proposed label, the distributor should be informed that it is not improbable that action under the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act involving it may be taken in the near or more remote future as the information being collected may justify."

Quinine Hair Preparations: "For your information we are enclosing the text of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. You will be particularly interested in the definition of a cosmetic which is to be found in section 201(i) of this Act, and in Chapter VI, which deals with cosmetics. It is our view that the various preparations * * * which bear names involving the use of the term 'quinine' are all seriously in violation of the requirements of this statute. Even if quinine were to be added to these mixtures, we do not believe that this would serve to legalize the names. The reason for this opinion will be obvious to you if you will read regulation (b) under section 602(a) of the Act. Your letter expresses interest in acquiring information which will make it possible for you to conduct your business in conformity with the requirements of law. In view of this expression on your part, we are volunteering the information that it is our purpose to immediately begin a program of regulatory actions designed to prevent the use of the term 'quinine' on preparations which have been known as hair tonics."

LEGISLATIVE OUTLOOK

A Review of Proposed State Laws.

THE legislatures of the large majority of the States of the Union are in session this year. Consequently a flood of bills which would affect this industry in one way or another are being proposed. These bills cover the range of bills to restrict the sale of products of this industry, through direct taxes on cosmetics, to larger or smaller sales taxes. While many of these laws will probably never see the light of day, many others of them will be enacted into law. Therefore the industry must be ever on the alert to see that such laws as do become law are not in such form as to unduly hamper this industry.

We give the gist of a large number of the laws that have been proposed in many of the States so far this year.

New Hampshire—House Bill 35 changes the Food and Drug Law so as to eliminate the Secretary of Agriculture who no longer has charge of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and name the act itself instead. This is merely a correction because of changed conditions in the Federal Administration.

Ohio—House Bill 82 exempts medicines from the sales tax.

New York—Senate Bill 249, Assembly Bill 296 establishes a Department of the Consumer in the State Government.

Nebraska—Legislative Bill 46 relates to unfair competition and unfair business practices; to define and prohibit unfair sales, competition, and business practices; to provide penalties and remedies.

New York—Senate Bill 165, Assembly Bill 156 calls for three per cent. sales tax on retail sales, services, and facilities after June 30, 1941 where aggregate sales are in excess of $1,000. Bill also provides for three per cent. use tax but exempts goods used in manufacturing finished articles.

Iowa—Senate Bill 5 repeals present sales tax but substitutes new one at two per cent. and calls for licensing retailers. Those selling from vehicles must have license for each vehicle at fifty cents each.

Utah—Senate Bill 59 transfers control of Narcotic Drug Act and Prophylactics Act from the Department of Registration to the Board of Pharmacy.

California—Assembly Bill 623 removes creosote from the list of economic poisons requiring a fifty dollar dealer's fee.

Pennsylvania—Senate Bill 24 defines and prohibits unfair sales, providing remedies for violations thereof, and establishing penalties therefore.

California—Assembly Bill 684 cuts sales and use taxes to one and one-half per cent., present rates being two and one-half per cent. for the sales tax, and three per cent. for the use tax.

Arizona—Senate Bill 19, House Bill 20, repeals the two per cent. sales tax.

Tennessee—Senate Bill 253 amends the unfair practices act to permit retailers to add the cost of Federal and State taxes to an article in determining its cost before adding six per cent. profit.

Wyoming—House Bill 35 creates a new use tax of one and one-half per cent., setting a limit of fifty dollars per month exemption on out of state purchases, and repealing the present two per cent. use tax.

North Dakota—Senate Bill 43 extends the present two per cent. use tax until June 30, 1943.

North Dakota—Senate Bill 40 extends two per cent. sales tax until June 30, 1943.

Wyoming—House Bill 21 repeals the present two per cent. sales tax and substitutes one for 1941 at one and one-half per cent.

California—Assembly Bill 723 exempts drugs and medicines from the sales and use taxes.

Arkansas—House Bill 185 levies a two per cent. use tax.

Texas—House Bill 133, sponsored by the Governor, levies tax of one and six-tenths per cent. on all transactions of any kind including services and transfer of goods. Nothing is exempt where exchange of money occurs.

California—Assembly Bill 1605 amends the Health and Safety Code defining drugs as follows:

"(2) 'Drugs' shall include products sold for their vitamin potency when medicinal claims are made for such products. A biological assay from a recognized vitamin laboratory that the product has been biologically standardized must be submitted, and in addition a sworn affidavit submitted as to the components in such product. The label must state thereon the number of International Units or United States Pharmacopoeia Units of each and every vitamin contained therein, for each dose."

Iowa—Senate Bill 95 enacts new Pharmacy Act for the State. Is not the Uniform State Act and contains several objectionable provisions.

North Dakota—House Bill 50 establishes a three per cent. sales tax to replace the present two per cent. sales tax and the present real and personal property taxes.

Nebraska—Legislative Bill 101 defines as poisons all compounds and preparations of the many poisonous articles named. It would mean that a very large number of drugs and pharmaceuticals would have to carry poison labels.

Utah—Senate Bill 102 is a new Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act practically uniform with the other States.

It does, however, contain one provision which should be deleted. Paragraph (k) of Section 15, which prohibits the sale of products containing amidopyrine, barbituric acid, cinchophen, dinitrophenol and sulfanilamide, except on prescription, also contains the following language.

". . . or any other drug which has been found by the Board to be dangerous to health when used in the dosage, or with the frequency or duration period prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling thereof, and so designated by him in a regulation adopted; . . ."

California—Assembly Bill 1123 provides for a Cosmetic Act. The bill contains the following provision:

"26759. The authority to promulgate regulations, including standards of identity, for the efficient enforcement of this chapter is vested in the board. The board is authorized to make the regulations, promulgated under this chapter conform, insofar as practicable, to those promulgated under the Federal Act."

This might mean that the board can specify standards which certain types of cosmetics must meet, and if this is so, it would create an untenable condition.

West Virginia—House Bill 62 increases the exemption from the sales tax from five cents to twenty-five cents.

Texas—Senate Bill 70 strengthens the State Narcotic Act.

Texas—House Bill 131 creates sales tax of one-half of one per cent. on retailers, and one-quarter of one per cent. on wholesalers starting October 1, 1941.

Massachusetts—Uniform State Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, however, it contains the provision amended in the Federal Act that quantity and proportion of narcotic and hypnotic ingredients should be given. It should read "quantity or proportion."

Tennessee—Senate Bill 253 amends the unfair practices act to permit retailers to add Federal and State taxes in determining the cost before adding a six per cent. profit.

Nebraska—Legislative Bill 118 levies ten per cent. sales tax on cosmetics, this tax to be paid by the wholesaler.

Arizona—Senate Bill 32 provides for reorganization of administrative organs and agencies of the State Government. Among the Administrative Departments set up by this bill is the Department of Health and Welfare. Section 107 of the bill provides that the superintendent of public health shall:

"1. promulgate rules and regulations for the prevention and control of communicable, contagious, infectious, and epidemic diseases; 2. have power to declare and enforce quarantines, and issue and enforce lawful orders necessary to protect the public health; 3. have supervisory and directory authority and control over local health boards, health officers, and health units, and upon his demand in writing, directed to the proper authority, a local health officer shall, for inefficiency, neglect of duty, misconduct, or failure to observe a lawful order of the superintendent, be removed; and, 4. administer the laws respecting the control of preventable diseases, sanitation, registration of vital statistics, maternal and child health, public health nursing, food and drug regulations, dairy and milk products, narcotic control, and all other laws designed for the safeguarding and conservation of the public health."

Arizona—House Bill 1 sets up a State Board of Public Health of five members, divided into the following divisions: 1. division of local health administration; 2. division of maternal and child health; 3. division of vital statistics; 4. division of sanitary engineering; 5. state laboratory; and, 6. division of public health nursing. The State Laboratory Division will be under the supervision of a skilled pharmaceutical chemist or bacteriologist, who will analyze food, drugs and water supplies.

Maine—House Paper No. 54, levies certain luxury taxes on numerous articles and on amusements. Cosmetics including dentifrices, shampoos and shaving soaps are to be taxed at 10% of the retail price. The retail dealer must purchase stamps and affix them to the packages.

Georgia—House Bill 186 is a bill covering weights and measures but it contains false advertising provisions which apparently apply to everything sold and not restricted to the scope of the purpose of the bill.

Arkansas—House Bill 272 tightens restrictions surrounding narcotics to conserve their use for legitimate medical purposes.

Montana—House Bill 105 levies a two per cent. sales tax on all retail sales and also on receipts from bill-

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F. D. A. OPINIONS

Ethical Preparation: "With this application you have submitted copies of a proposed label and copies of a proposed circular. It is assumed that this circular is intended to be used as a package insert. The proposed labels submitted carry specific instructions with respect to the manner of use of this preparation, and the proposed circular provides additional information with respect to the manner of use and information with respect to the therapeutic indications for the drug. The inclusion of such information in the labeling will undoubtedly lead to the distribution of the drug for indiscriminate use without adequate supervision. Since a drug of this composition (Solution Epinephrine Hydrochloride 1.100) can only be regarded as safe when it is used under the immediate supervision of a qualified medical practitioner, it appears that you should delete from your labeling all representations with respect to therapeutic indications, dosage, manner of use, etc. The statement, 'To be used only by or as directed by a physician,' should be replaced by the exact statement set forth in paragraph (b) (2) of the regulation under section 502(f) of the Act. If you wish to provide physicians with additional information regarding the use of this drug you may incorporate such information into printed material to be distributed directly to physicians apart from the package. The cautionary statement quoted above may then be accompanied by an appropriate reference to this printed material."

Acetophenetidin: "It is well established that frequent or continued use of acetophenetidin-containing preparations may be dangerous, causing serious blood disturbances. This fact should be borne in mind in devising labeling for this preparation to conform with the requirement of section 502(f) (2) of the Act that the labeling of drugs bear adequate warnings."

Diethylene Glycol: "This application is incomplete with respect to section 505(b) (1) of the Act in that you have not submitted full reports of investigations which have been made to show whether or not the preparation is safe when used in the manner directed in the labeling. The preparation contains diglycol stearate, a substance which has not been generally recognized as safe for use in a drug, and it will therefore be necessary for you to submit reports of investigations conducted by experts qualified by training and experience to investigate the safety of drugs. Under section 505(b) (2) (3) it will also be necessary for you to provide detailed information regarding the particular type of diglycol stearate used in compounding your preparation."

New Drug: "In the application it is stated that 'Each cubic centimeter contains: 1 gram calcium gluconate ***.' On the label it is stated that '10 cc. contains 1 gm.***Calcium Gluconate.' Until this discrepancy has been corrected your application must be regarded as incomplete with respect to section 505(b) (2) (3) of the Act. It is noted that either of the above concentrations of calcium gluconate exceeds the solubility of that substance in water. It will therefore be necessary under section 505(b) (4) for you to submit a detailed step-by-step description of the means employed to attain this concentration of calcium gluconate in your solution and a description of the controls used to insure that your finished preparation does in fact have the composition declared on the label. Under section 505(b) (4) you should also submit a description of the controls used to insure the sterility of your finished preparation."

Buffer in Ampul: "Physicians are entitled to full information regarding the composition of the preparations they administer, particularly in the case of parenteral medication. It therefore appears that you should include on the label of this preparation a declaration of the amount of sodium citrate which is present in each ampul as a buffer."

Ethical Preparation: "With this application you have submitted copies of proposed labels, together with copies of a leaflet designated as a 'Circular for physicians only.' Since the labels submitted do not carry either adequate directions for use or the caution statement prescribed by paragraph (b) (2) of the regulation under section 502(f) of the Act, it is assumed that you intend to use this circular as a package insert. The

circular contains specific representations with respect to the indications for use of the drug and with respect to dosage. The inclusion of such information in the labeling may well contribute to the probability that the drug will be distributed indiscriminately for use without adequate medical supervision. Since a drug of this composition (Solution Epinephrine In Oil 1:500) can be regarded as safe only when it is used under the immediate supervision of a qualified medical practitioner, it appears that you should remove from your labeling all representations with respect to indications for use and dosage, placing on your label the cautionary statement prescribed in paragraph (b) (2) of the regulation under section 502 (f). The circular which you have prepared for physicians may be distributed directly to physicians apart from the package. The cautionary statement referred to above should be accompanied by an appropriate reference to this printed material distributed directly to physicians."

Bile Salts: "It is noted that on this label you have adopted our suggestion that the active ingredient be declared as 'A mixture of partially purified Bile Salts.' Since preparing the communication in which that suggestion apppeared we have obtained additional information regarding the composition of the bile preparations distributed by The Cudahy Packing Company and The Wilson Laboratories. This additional information makes it apparent that these preparations do not consist exclusively of bile salts, and the designation of them as 'partially purified bile salts' may therefore be capable of misleading. In light of the information now at hand, it appears that these preparations should properly be designated as 'partially purified dried bile'."

Legislative Outlook

(*Continued from page 162*)

board advertising, direct mail, or any other means calculated to appeal to prospective purchasers.

Illinois—House Bill 9 extends the sales tax at two per cent. until July 1, 1943.

Illinois—House Bill 63 defines and prohibits unfair sales, provides remedies for violations thereof, and establishes penalties therefore.

Massachusetts—House Bill 872 is for all practical purposes a bill uniform with the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

South Dakota—Senate Bill 77 reduces the sales tax from three per cent. to two per cent.

Wisconsin—Assembly Bill 107 adds imprisonment penalty to Dairy, Food, and Drug Laws of the State. Penalty now stands at fine of twenty-five to one hundred dollars; new law would add imprisonment of not more than ninety days.

California—Assembly Bill 604 licenses and regulates the sale of prophylactics and contains the following provision:

"All prophylactics shall be constructed of such material that the efficacy shall not be destroyed by the application of lubricants commonly used in connection therewith, including prophylactic ointments, petroleum jellies, mineral oils, or lubricating creams."

California—Senate Bill 428 restricts the sale of drug products. During the 1939 session of the legislature there was held a meeting of druggists and an amendment was prepared providing for the sale of certain types of drugs by stores other than those in charge of a registered pharmacist. This proposed bill would repeal that amendment and would require that all medicines be sold only in stores operated by registered pharmacists except for a few household remedies that are mentioned in the bill. The exempted preparations are: Tincture of arnica, almond oil, distilled extract of witch hazel, syrup of ipecac, syrup of rhubarb, hive syrup, epsom salts, rochelle salts, senna leaves, carbonate of magnesia, seidlitz powders, hops, chamomile flowers, caraway seed, moth balls, calamine lotion, peroxide of hydrogen, elm bark, fennel seed, saffron, anise seed, glauber salts, petroleum jelly, turpentine, cod liver oil, milk of magnesia, condition powders, cream of tartar, carbonate of soda, bay rum, essence of peppermint, household ammonia, alum, castor oil, bicarbonate of soda, chloride of lime, glycerine, sheep dip, borax, sulfur, blustone, copperas, flax seed, insect powder, fly paper, unmedicated corn plasters, unmedicated adhesive plasters, poultry vermifuge, whiting, naphthalene, sassafras bark, and licorice root. All of these must be in original unbroken manufacturers' packages.

Oklahoma—Senate Bill 52 is a State Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act which does not recognize the existence of any such Federal act. Therefore, it provides for the listing and certification of all coal tar dyes used in foods, drugs, and cosmetics by enforcement officials of the State of Ohio. This is an unnecessary duplication that would be difficult for the industry to comply with.

Utah—Senate Bill 58, which creates a new board of pharmacy, is a completely restrictive bill which permits all medicines to be sold only through stores operated by registered pharmacists.

Montana—House Bill 50 is an attempt to enact a Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act that is uniform with the Federal act, but the bill contains provisions other than those of the uniform act. For one thing the bill gives the board the right to determine what is dangerous to health, a right which the Federal law does not give to anyone except the courts. It also gives the board the right to add to the list of diseases for which self-medication might be dangerous and for which advertising is prohibited. This right is not given in the Federal law. There are several other objectionable features in this bill.

California—Assembly Bill 1073 amends the State Drug Law to require a label statement of the following ingredients: Iodides, phenol, ephedrine, epinephrine, benzidrine. The bill also limits the sale of thyroid preparations to prescriptions.

California—Assembly Bill 792 outlaws any commodity packed with a false bottom.

Britain at War

(*Continued from page 153*)

according to their essential character (THE DRUG AND COSMETIC INDUSTRY, December, 1940, page 652) by compiling list of drugs used in dermatological practice.

Among the drugs listed as either readily available at present or regarded as essential are:

Benzoic, hydrochloric, salicylic and tannic acids	Ichthammol
Acriflavin	Kaolin
Adeps Lanae	Liq. hydrog. perox.
Aniline dyes (including fuchsine, methyl violet, crystal violet, gentian violet, malachite green, brilliant green, and scarlet red)	Liq. picis. carbonis.
Argent. nitras.	Liq. cresol. saponat.
Calamine	Magnes. carb. lev.
Chloroform	Phenol
Ether	Pix carbonis.
	Resorcinol
	Sodii bicarb.
	Sulfur
	Zinc oxide
	Zinc sulfas

In the second group come drugs which are essential for some purposes, but of which the use should, in the opinion of the committee, be restricted:

Boric acid: Saline compresses may be used instead of borie fomentations. For dusting powders it may be replaced by talc, zinc oxide, magnesium trisilicate, or kaolin.

Alumin. acetas: Lead acetate is often interchangeable.

Amylum (under Government control): Substitute saline compresses for starch poultices and for powders (see remarks to boric acid).

Borax: Reserve for ung. aquos. The glycerin and honey of borax may be replaced by water solutions of aniline dyes in the treatment of thrush.

Chrysarobin: Substitute dioxyanthranol.

Glycerin: Substitutes are under investigation.

Hydrarg. perchlor.(Substitute an antiseptic of the chlorinated phenol type.

Iodum: Substitute proflavin, acriflavin, trinitrophenol, crystal violet, brilliant green.

Magnes. sulph.: Substitute sodium sulfate.

Potass. sulphurata: Substitute sulfur ointment or liq. calcis sulphurata.

Methylcellulose in Cosmetics

(*Continued from page 152*)

the only way in which methylcellulose could possibly be toxic would be in a special case where it would hydrolize, giving methyl alcohol as one of the reaction products. Inasmuch as methyl alcohol has little effect on the skin, unless it is oxidized to formaldehyde or formic acid, it is safe to assume that methylcellulose is non-toxic when used externally, and quite possible when used internally. More research must be conducted before its internal application can be safely recommended.

Ethylcellulose, while it has been on the market longer than methylcellulose, also forms an interesting substance for study. One would apparently believe that the two had a great deal in common. But outside of their film forming characteristics, this assumption is not true, for methylcellulose is highly soluble in water and ethylcellulose is not. As a result, ethylcellulose must be dissolved in alcohol or an appropriate solvent before it can have practical application in cosmetics. Ethylcellulose can be readily phasticized with castor oil, butylphthalate, and any similar plasticizer, depending on its ultimate use. Because of its extreme flexibility, this cellulose derivative is frequently employed in liquid lipsticks, nail polishes, and hair lacquers. Cellulose acetate is another plastic which resembles ethylcellulose and can frequently be substituted in place of the latter. However ethylcellulose is much easier to work with in its cosmetic applications.

Insect Repellents

(*Continued from page 151*)

Titanium dioxide	10.0
Talc	65.0
Zinc stearate	10.0
Naphthalene	10.7
Linalyl acetate	3.5
Oil of cedar leaf	0.2
Menthol	0.1
Oil of sandalwood	0.5

Of course such powders could be suitably colored to match the skin and so be made less conspicuous on the arms, legs or face.

While there is no doubt that many effective insect repelling chemicals are available for making a variety of insectifuges to fit almost every requisite, there is also no question that there is a definite need for the establishment of testing standards for such products. There is also a need for correlating the work already done in this potentially valuable field.

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SATISFACTION *Reflected*

If she likes what she sees.. **it's a SALE!**

★ That goes double for what *you* have to sell . . because you won't have to do much after the first sale. ★ SO . . put *your* product in a container designed and lithographed to make that first sale, and with such identification value that repeat sales are easy. ★ Customer satisfaction is reflected in mounting sales . . the natural sequence of Packaging designed "NATIONAL".

NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: • 110 EAST 42nd STREET • NEW YORK CITY

Sales Offices and Plants • NEW YORK CITY • BALTIMORE • MASPETH, N. Y. • CHICAGO • BOSTON • DETROIT • HAMILTON, OHIO

MERCHANDISING NEWS and PACKAGING NOTES

BRITISH COSMETICS IN WARTIME: The British war effort as it affects cosmetics seems to be a somewhat muddled one, replete with mixed motives, if we are to judge from reports reaching this country of the move and the reactions to it. The move was one by the government which decreed that sales of perfumes and cosmetics in the British Isles be restricted to 25 per cent. of what they were in a corresponding period a year ago. It was made, according to some interpretations, "to aid the war effort including exports." A little later we'll tell you what some of the reactions in Britain were, but first we want to tell you what we think of it—not that Mr. Churchill or Mr. Bevin has asked us, but running this war is enough to give a headache to the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, and maybe a fresh viewpoint on this cosmetic problem might be helpful.

If the move was made with the "including exports" part of the war effort in mind, it's all wet and won't contribute a thing to the war effort. Mind you, we're assuming that the idea is for the English cosmetic manufacturer to produce as much as he likes but, inasmuch as he can only distribute 25 per cent. locally, he must sell the rest in the export markets. If, on the other hand, it's just a form of production and labor control so that the effort may be turned elsewhere, we wouldn't know a thing about it and you may stop reading right here.

But just to nail this export idea down in the quickest possible way, just cast about in your own mind for a British company, with the notable exception of Yardley, which can or could sell its products with any degree of acceptance in the export market—in South America, for example, where the British and ourselves are already competing in various other fields for the business left open by the blockade. And even in the case of Yardley the chances are that the South American business has long since been allocated to the American company, since that would seem to be the most sensible way of handling the South American market from the company's point of view.

Then take the other British companies which, together with Yardley must account for an awful big piece of the £40,000,000 a year which represents British volume on cosmetics and perfumes. They are companies like Ponds Extract Co., Ltd., Elizabeth Arden, Ltd., Coty, Ltd., Max Factor & Co., Parfumerie Bourjois, Ltd., and others of this general character. Do those names sound at all familiar and just what chance do you think they have to get the South American business away from these names, without the Ltd., whose headquarters, ownership, and control are located in the United States.

Sure there are other British companies, but even if they extend their sales efforts in the United States, as some of them are already doing, as well as in South America, India and the Indies, they still won't make up the difference between 25 and 100 per cent. It's our guess they wouldn't account for an added 5 per cent. in the first year and even if every little bit helps, that's still small potatoes in terms of war costs and defense costs as of February 1940. Why the British government undoubtedly takes much more than that in taxes from the industry, to say nothing of the other factors involved.

But enough of what we think about this. Here's what the British industry thinks about it as gathered from the pages of the December 1940 issue of "Soap, Perfumery & Cosmetics," British trade paper. First it quotes an article from the Sunday "Express" which says: "It may be a comfort to British women to know that their complexions, famous for softness and clearness, are to be boosted in advertisements all over India and the Americas. But the manufacturers are angry about Home trade restrictions. They say they have enough ingredients to make cosmetics for years and years."

Then it reprints two letters from the London "Daily Telegraph" of December 7, which read as follows: "We

have read with interest your recent leading article entitled "Need of More Output." In this you refer to the fact that Mr. Bevin does not appear to have fully exploited the powers granted to his department by the Government last May. We should like, however, to draw attention to the very wide powers exercised by another Government department in the name of war production. We refer to the recent Order issued by the Board of Trade under the Limitation of Supplies Act limiting the consumption of many articles to 25 per cent. the former figure.

"The autocratic way in which these powers are being exercised may well result in a breakdown of our commercial economy before Mr. Bevin's department is able to take advantage of the labour and plant which will inevitably be thrown on his hands. The export trade of any industry so restricted is bound to be seriously affected, because no manufacturer can maintain his present export prices when so small an amount of home trade business is available to help to cover his overhead expenses.

"Mr. Bevin's department has full powers to take over our labor and other facilities as he requires them. He can, we are sure, count on full co-operation from the manufacturers, many of whom have been trying, without success, for the last six months to obtain war work. It is inexplicable to us, therefore, why the Board of Trade should put manufacturers in the position of having to throw labor on to the market before it is certain that this can be absorbed in war production.

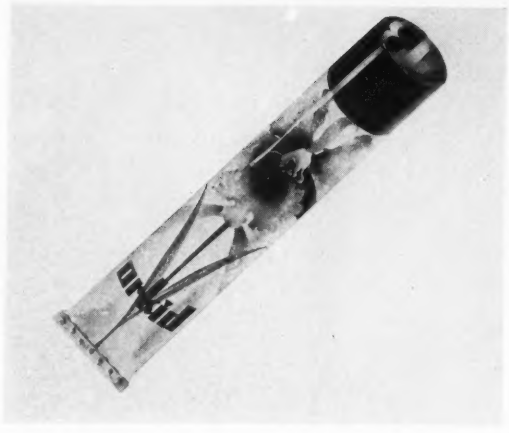
"The manufacturers of non-essentials can provide a vast source of revenue in the form of purchase tax and income-tax on profits and, above all, by their export trade so long as it does not interfere with the production of essential war material. The Government is making a grave mistake in cutting off this source of revenue. Normal business should be allowed to continue until such time as Mr. Bevin is in a position to exercise the powers to which your leading article refers."

Yours faithfully, T. Lyddon Gardner, Managing Director, Yardley and Co., Ltd.; A. F. Gunning, Managing Director, Pond's Extract Co., Ltd., London.

The second reads, "after struggling for 40 years as a chemist and bringing out several medical products, I lately hit on a toilet line which proved "a winner" both at home and abroad; and although I have to keep on working I thought I had found a sure breadwinner at last.

"Then came the blitzkrieg and my factory was badly bombed, but work was started in another building and I carried on. Next my City office was bombed, so I shifted farther up the road. I carried on. After that, I was bombed out of my home, but a warm-hearted Briton offered me a new home and I still carried on.

"Now comes the final bomb—in the form of a 75 per cent. cut of trade under the Limitation of Supplies Act —and I cannot carry on." Yours faithfully, Managing Director.



SHAMPOO IN TUBE: The House of Lechler is introducing a new, delicately fragrant "whipped cream" shampoo to the market. Not only is the packaging of this shampoo effective, but the tube is beautifully executed so that it makes an interesting and appealing package. "Orkid" is the name of the product and the orchid and its coloring is the motif on the tube. This type packaging for a shampoo is convenient, easy to handle, and is also an attractive accessory to have around.

HANDY HELPER: The home manicurist is a marvel of patience who deserves a better fate. And her name, to coin a phrase, is legion. The accompanying gadget is dedicated to her and, according to the inventor, it removes many of the trials and tribulations from the home manicure. The patent is in the name of Elizabeth Breene, and Irene M. Ilsley, 35-45 78th St., Jackson Heights, L. I., who told us about it, says that all questions regarding the patent should be referred to C. P. Goepel, 165 Broadway, New York.

THE COSMETIC TREND: Expecting an influx of new customers, and not yet quite sure of what this will mean for their counters, buyers are rather in an experimental mood. Assortments are widened, more sizes are on display than usual and prices put to the test. The tendency is not only to discover what the new customers want, but also to learn to what extent she can be accommodated without lowering the appeal of the counter to the established clientele. Several months probably will go by before sales policies have been systematized. In the meantime manufacturers will be well advised to move cautiously and not to extend stocks above immediate requirements.

Cosmetic sales move forward upon a broad front to all appearance. There was little of the January let down this year and the medium priced lines show up well. The tendency of pushing groups of cosmetics rather than individual items, as make-up in all its phases, apparently is growing and makes for more sales all around.

Replacement of men by women in employment may soon become more noticeable and be an influence in cosmetic buying. During the last war it had a definite effect upon the sale of utilities, make-up, hair colorings and items for general grooming. It shifts the bulk of the demand from the luxury purchaser to the necessity customer. An interesting feature in this respect is that the minor cities in the Federal Reserve Districts seem to show up better in their sales reports than the key cities.

An interesting thing about the make-up trend for the Spring seems to be that brilliant "true" reds will prevail. Nothing shy about them! The shy, pale shades of last Spring and the one before have given way to dramatic reds. Fashions have gone military and so has make-up. As usual, the first harbinger of spring will be the perennial navy but this time it borrows gold braid and gold buttons from officers uniforms and needs the complement of a brilliant sparkling red make-up. The important neutrals like beige, gray and white also need to be enlivened by a vivid shade of red make-up. For those who lean to fashions of Latin American inspiration, the brilliant reds spiked with a bit of copper make an interesting complement.

The important point is that all about us there is a cry for color. Some of the new shades just being introduced give an excellent picture of the make-up trend: Brass Band, a bright, deep, true red; Stork Club, a rich, deep, fruity shade of bright intensity; Independence Red, a clear, untrammelled, Yankee Red suggested to be worn with the new "All American" colors; Singing Red, a light clear red as merry as its name; Fathom Red, a rich, deep red; Horizon Red, described as a picker-upper for black, and a patriotic accent to the red, white and blue combinations; Heavenly Red, a soft red to blend with the browns and beiges, and also navy; Nasturtium, a subtle soft rose with enough copper orange to make it interesting for the bright hues of Spring at the beach and the beiges and blues of the city; Paint Red, for the primitive, American Indian and western cowboy fashion themes.

The tendency on the counters is apparently to let well enough alone and wait for the customer to make up her mind. What stores look for at this time are good articles for separate promotions which will place added peaks upon the generally higher level of cosmetic sales.

"PAT" AND "SNO-MIST": Two of the newest deodorants on the market are powders and each depends upon a different type of application approach for much of its merchandising appeal. If this represents a trend, make the most of it.

One of the two is "Pat" the Puff deodorant, which retails for 25 cents. It is just what the name implies, with the puff acting as container to carry the deodorant powder and considerable emphasis is placed upon convenience and ease of application.

The other is "Sno-Mist" which "sprays on as a powder, stays on as a cream," and retails for 59 cents. The applicator here is a patented squeeze top similar to one which has been used on an eau de cologne package. This applicator sprays the powder through a nozzle and again ease of application is featured.

PERFUME SHOP: The Alain-Ritchie perfume shop has been opened at 21 East 61 St., New York. The company features a perfume-make-up line and plans department store distribution on an exclusive basis. Helen Ritchie Patit is president, Lucretia Allen, vice-president, and David M. Mahood, secretary-treasurer. The shop was designed by Williams & Harrell, New York.

In Distant Lands

AS IN THE UNITED STATES . .

New England tubes have won an enviable reputation for toughness! They are being specified in rapidly increasing numbers for many products needing special protection because of severe handling and climatic conditions. Far away buyers, as well as those nearby, also appreciate the *completeness* of New England tube service. For here, from one big dependable source, they can get

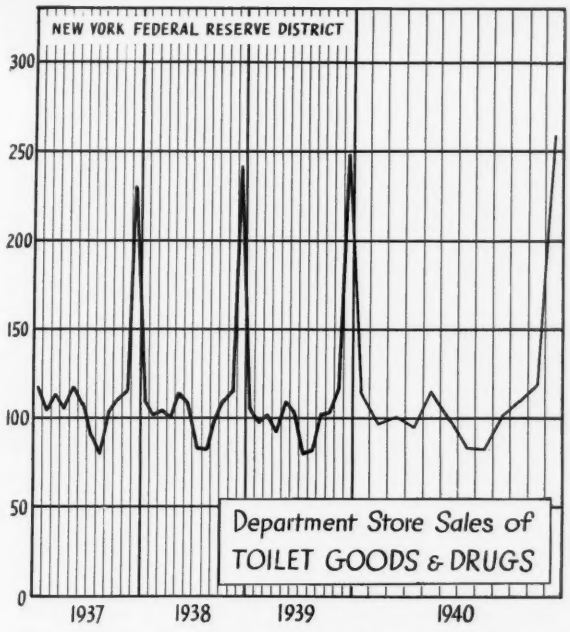
1. The benefit of our exclusive metal toughening Sheffield Process.
2. Research to establish correct metal for product, and type of inner coating *if necessary.*
3. "VINICOTE" . . . an extensive series of modern inner coatings specially developed by us.
4. A full range of types and standard sizes.
5. Expert design service.
6. Master craftsmanship in color printing on metals.
7. Brilliantly colored clay coated cartons made by us and shipped simultaneously with the tubes.
8. Intensive, constant inspection, assuring uniform fine quality.
9. Speedy shipment in any quantities because of highly efficient large scale production.
10. BETTER TUBES AT NO HIGHER COST!

Write us about your needs. New England Tube Service can help you towards larger sales and profits.

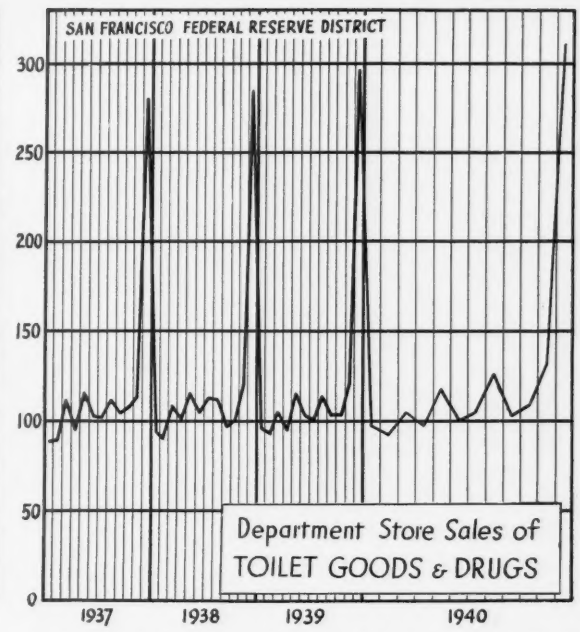
New England SHEFFIELD PROCESS TUBES

NEW ENGLAND COLLAPSIBLE TUBE CO.

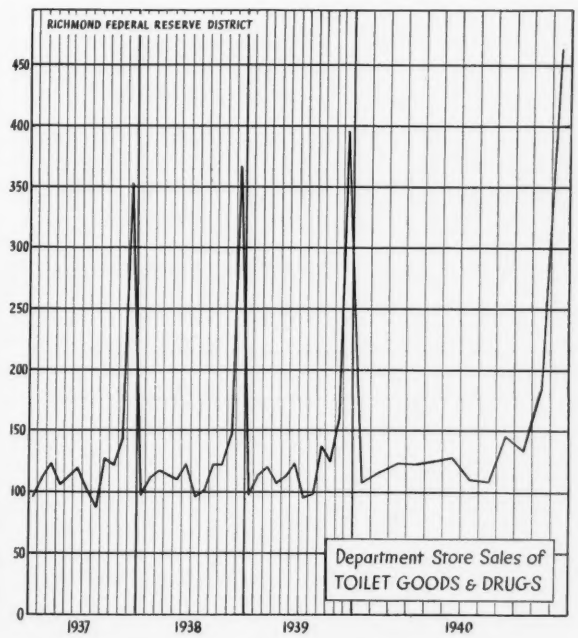
3132 SO. CANAL STREET, CHICAGO • NEW LONDON, CONN. • W. K. SHEFFIELD, 500 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
N. CAY MATTHIEU, 1965 PORTER ST., DETROIT, MICH. • THE WILCO CO., 7016 McKINLEY AVE., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
EXPORT DIVISION: 116 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, U.S.A.



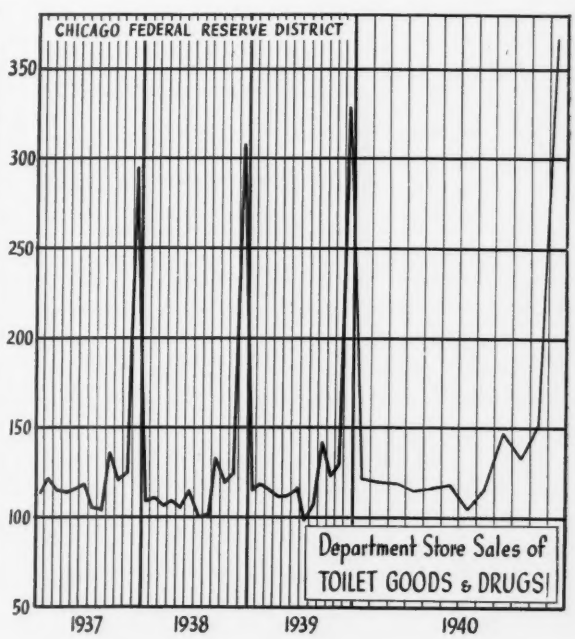
Sales of toilet articles and drug sundries by department stores in the New York Federal Reserve District for December 1940 were 4.1 per cent. greater than in the same month of 1939. This corresponds to unadjusted index numbers of 258.4 for December 1940, 119.0 for November 1940, and 248.2 for December 1939.



Sales of toilet articles and drug sundries for December 1940 compared with December 1939 were 3 per cent. greater in Los Angeles, 7 per cent. greater in San Francisco, 7 per cent. greater in the stores of the Pacific Northwest, and averaged, 5 per cent. greater for the whole San Francisco Federal Reserve District. For the whole district, corresponding unadjusted index numbers were 311.5 for December 1940, 132.3 for November 1940, and 296.7 for December 1939.



Sales of toilet articles and preparations for December 1940 compared with December 1939 were 12 per cent. greater in Baltimore, 21 per cent. greater in Washington, and averaged 17 per cent. greater for the whole Richmond Federal Reserve Districts For the whole district, corresponding unadjusted index number were 462.5 for December 1940, 183.8 for November 1940, and 395.3 for December 1939.



Sales of toilet goods and drugs by department stores in the Chicago Federal Reserve District were 11.6 per cent. greater in December 1940 than in December 1939. This corresponds to unadjusted index numbers of 366.7 for December 1940, 152.8 for November 1940, and 328.6 for December 1939.

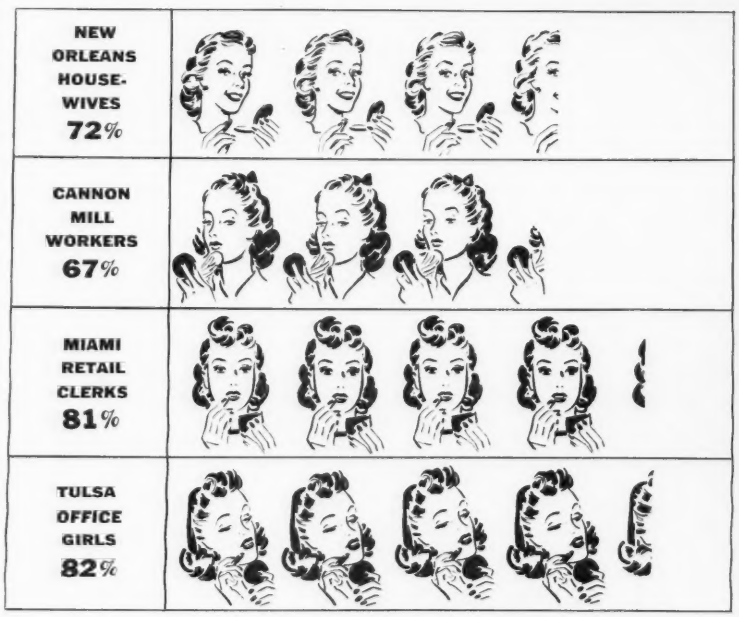
Southern eyes say "YES" TO SCOVILL-MADE CONTAINERS

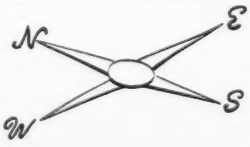
Southern women in every walk of life are buying cosmetics that *shine out* in Scovill containers. Surveys show that 72% of housewives in a Louisiana city . . . 67% of women mill workers in a North Carolina town . . . 81% of the clerks in a leading Florida department store . . . 82% of girls working in 2 large office buildings in Tulsa, Oklahoma . . . use cosmetics manufactured by firms who have come to Scovill for one or more of the containers in their line. This is proof positive that feminine eyes are caught and held by Scovill designs in metal.

It's also an indication that cosmetic manufacturers are pleased with Scovill designing help, production facilities, prices and delivery service.

You, too, may solve a sales or production problem by coming to Scovill for metal or metal-plastic combinations. And if you want a new and especially saleable feature in containers and closures (for example: liquid-and-scratch-resistant "Indurite" finish for aluminum), Scovill is in the ideal position to supply you.

Call in a Scovill representative from the nearest office listed below. He will be glad to tell you about our unusual mechanical facilities, or how Scovill engineers will work out with you the practical details of an idea, blue-print or model. Scovill Manufacturing Company, Drug and Cosmetic Container Division, 69 Mill Street, Waterbury, Connecticut.





NORTH, EAST, SOUTH, WEST SCOVILL CONTAINERS ARE SELLING BEST

Everybody will be at the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria on March 13 . . . will you? Make your reservations now!

SCOVILL Masters of Metal

Scovill

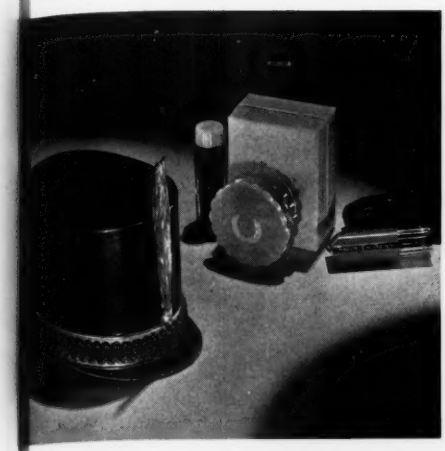
MANUFACTURING COMPANY

WATERBURY, CONN.

Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Syracuse, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Los Angeles
IN CANADA: 334 King Street, East, Toronto, Ontario

DOROTHY GRAY

Dorothy Gray's new make-up for the Spring is called "Brass Band," a bright, deep, "true" red shade. A complete make-up ensemble consisting of lipstick, cream rouge, face powder and nail polish is compactly assembled in a tricky brass band hat package.



DOROTHY GRAY

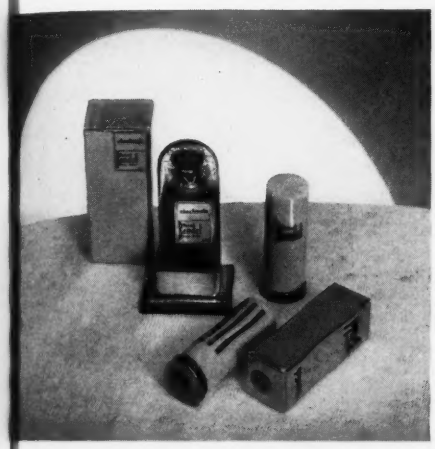
JERGENS

Alix of Paris joined hands with the fashion photographer, Horst, to create a new "fashion accessory" in the packaging of the new Jergens face powder. Three outstanding fashion mannequins of each of the dominant skin-color types, blonde, brunette, redhead, were selected, and their faces, arms and shoulders woven into a charming design.

JERGENS

HENRI BENDEL

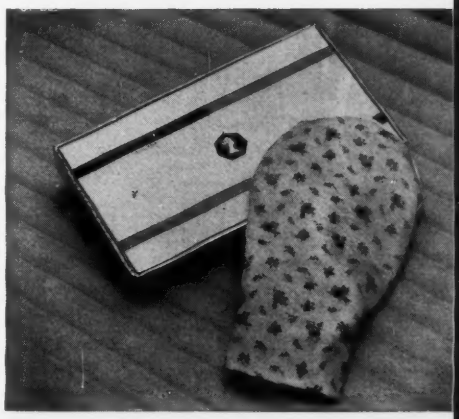
"Checkmate" is the name of the first American perfume to be introduced by Henri Bendel. At the same time that the perfume was launched, two new lipstick shades were also presented—Check, a daytime lipstick, and Double-check, for evening use.



HENRI BENDEL

LE SONIER, INC.

A final touch of luxury has been added to milady's bath by Le Sonier, Inc. with its refillable bath powder mitt. It is a thumbless mitten, with a porous surface like that of a luxurious powder puff. The powder is lodged between palm and puff, so that gentle patting spreads a fine even coating over the body.



LE SONIER, INC.

LOUIS PHILIPPE

Louis Philippe has introduced Cologne Angelus, a spicy bouquet with an exotic undertone. The 4 oz. corrugated bottle is easy to grasp and the label and cap are carried through in the traditional Louis Philippe red and gold Fleur-de-lis design. The blue and silver carton is enhanced by a medallion, the motif of which is a colorful masquerade scene.

LOUIS PHILIPPE

MONA MANET

Mona Manet has created a complete line of beauty preparations, attractively packaged in ivory with burgundy and gold. The line is now featured at the Mona Manet salon but plans are also being worked out to sell it nationally through drug and department stores.

MONA MANET

REVERIE, INC.

Reverie, Inc., manufacturers of Reverie Lanolin Lotion, have redesigned the package of this product and added a Lanolin Cream to the line. The new bottle is in coral pink. A dollar size bottle will also be featured for department store distribution.

REVERIE, INC.

LYNDON PRODUCTS CORP.

The Lyndon Products Corp., is introducing the "Lady Lyndon" line of cosmetics in various syndicate stores. Included in the line are skin lotion and lanolin mixture, both packaged in plain round four ounce glass containers with distinctive square shoulders; cleansing cream, and a two ounce cream mask. Family resemblance is maintained by the consistent use of the same style script applied on all Lady Lyndon glass containers. A powder package and propel-type lipstick complete the line.

LYNDON PRODUCTS CORP.

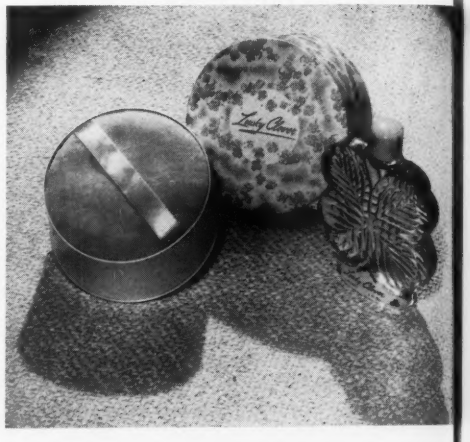
CUTEX

Cutex makes its 1941 appearance in a streamlined package, designed by Donald Deskey. The new bottle is over 50 per cent. larger than the old Cutex package. The tapering white top is finished with three decorative panels that show the exact shade of the polish. The complete line of Cutex shades, 16 in all, is now available in this package, plus a new shade called Black Red.

CUTEX

BRUGAY, INC.

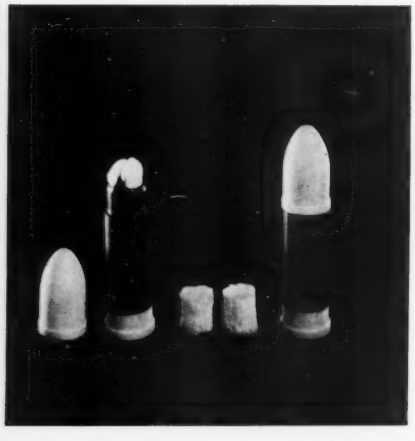
"Lucky Clover" is the name of a new scent being launched by Brugay, Inc. The cologne is bottled in an intriguing flask shaped like a four-leaf clover; dusting powder and talcum packages are in clover spangled cartons imprinted with four-fold messages of good luck. Soap shaped like a four-leaf clover completes the Lucky Clover bath ensemble.



BRUGAY, INC.

JUVA-TEX

The "Juva-Tex lipstick permanizer" is being distributed by Charles E. Zimmerman. This takes the form of a case about the size of a lipstick which holds the Juva-Tex permanizers. The soft spongy material is used to "set" the lipstick after it is applied and one may be used for an entire day, then taken out and another which is in the case pops up to take its place. Three may be carried in the case at one time.



JUVA-TEX

MARIE EARLE

In presenting its new, 1941 edition of the Charm Chest, Marie Earle offers a larger package, in a new and interesting decor. The box is green, super-imposed with delicate shades of orchid and pink, with a scroll-type, metallic label in flame red.

MARIE EARLE

ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS

THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION PROPOSES TO TIGHTEN the restrictions surrounding those products which they maintain must not be sold over the counter since these products are regarded as unsafe for self-medication. Revised regulations for Section 502, (f) have been published to tighten these restrictions and manufacturers have been given time to file their objections. However, no hearing will be held, and unless the FDA decides to make changes, the regulations are effective as published from February 8.

The FDA would require that products which are shipped in interstate commerce with the warning, "To be used only by or on the prescription of a physician, dentist, or veterinarian," given on the label in place of adequate directions for use, then other conditions in the labeling must be such as will support the use of the product as indicated in the warning statement. This means, according to the FDA, that circulars or other material giving the directions for use must not accompany the package. Further, says the FDA, no therapeutic indications for use of the product shall be given in the labeling, as this information should be disseminated to the physician, dentist, or veterinarian through scientific publications, by mail, or by detail men. In addition, the FDA would require that the labeling of these products contain a quantitative or proportion statement of each active ingredient,—this amounts to a formula disclosure.

REGULATIONS COVERING THE NEW DRUG PROVISIONS of the act are also revised. New drugs being distributed for clinical investigation must carry the following statement: "Caution: This is a new drug and is to be used solely for investigational purposes." The former regulation called for "For investigational use only." Also records must be kept by manufacturers distributing products for investigational purposes, such records showing the date and quantity of each shipment as well as a record from persons to whom the goods were delivered showing that they have adequate facilities for such investigation. These records are to be kept on file for three years.

THE FDA WOULD EXEMPT FROM THE REQUIREMENT of stating adequate directions for use, such preparations as are well enough known to the ordinary individual that he is fully acquainted with the proper methods of use. This is a revision of paragraph (c) of the regulation covering Section 502, (f) of the act.

A FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH which would take over the Food and Drug Administration is proposed in H. R. 1791, a bill introduced by Representative Pfeiffer and referred to the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. The bill would create a Department of Health to be headed by a new cabinet officer to be known as the Secretary of Health, and who must be a member of the medical profession. The Secretary of Health would administer the laws of any agency or function within his department which relate public health and sanitation.

The purposes of the bill are stated as follows:

"The Department of Health shall promote and maintain health and sanitation. For such purposes the Department is authorized (1) to conduct research, experiments, and surveys, formulate and foster plans, and compile and disseminate information; (2) to perform such other functions relating thereto as shall be authorized by law; and (3) to cooperate with such official agencies established by law in the several states and subdivisions thereof."

The agencies of the Government which are to be transferred to the Department of Health are: The Food and Drug Administration; The Bureau of the Census, Division of Vital Statistics, Department of Commerce; Freedman's Hospital and St. Elizabeth's Hospital of the Department of the Interior; The Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor; All functions of the Public Health Service, Bureau of Narcotics, and government of the District of Columbia Health Department from the Treasury Department.

The bill very clearly appears to be sponsored by the American Medical Association, which association has

as one of its objectives the centralizing of all the health functions of the Federal Government headed by a member of the medical profession in the President's cabinet. The bill gives the President the power to transfer to this new department any other government function relating to public health, and this suggests that the President might, in event of enactment of the bill, transfer the functions of the Federal Trade Commission as they relate to the advertising of drugs, cosmetics, and devices to the Department of Health.

Such a Department is considered as fraught with danger to this industry. Abolition of self-medication would be quite likely under such a setup, and cosmetics would find the marketing of their products increasingly difficult.

PRODUCTS TO BE ADDED TO U.S.P. XII and products to be deleted were considered for the second time last month by the Committee on Scope. Eighteen physicians and four pharmacists were present at the meeting. Some of the preparations voted for inclusion at the first consideration were rejected, and some of those voted to be deleted at the first consideration were voted for continued inclusion.

In addition to those voted as additions, there are about fifty new substances voted as additions, the actual admission of which is dependent upon the completion of satisfactory arrangements with those holding trade-mark or patent rights for the products.

Products to be Added

Absorbent Gauze
Absorbent Gauze, Sterile
Absorption Base for Ointments
Adhesive Absorbent Compress
Adhesive Plaster, Sterile
Aluminum Hydroxide and a Preparation
Antipneumococcus Serum (new monograph to cover all types)
Blood, Whole
Bismuth Subsalicylate, Oil Suspension
Bromsulphalein-sodium
Calcium Mandelate
Carbarsone
Cortin
Cudbear
Cudbear Tincture
Dextrose Solution (for injection, 50%)
Dextrose (50%) and Sodium Chloride (30%) Solution (injection)
Dilantin Sodium
Elixir of Phenobarbital
Epinephrine Hydrochloride Solution, 1:100
Ethyl Carbamate
Extract of Rice Polishings (Tikitiki) (Standardized for B_1 potency for use in Philippines)
Ferrous Sulfate, Exsiccated
Gauze Bandage
Glycocoll (Amino Acetic Acid)
Halibut Liver Oil
Immune Serum for Scarlet Fever, Human
Immune Serum for Measles, Human
Immune Globulin (Placenta Extract), Human
Magnesium Trisilicate
Nicotinic Acid Amide
Ouabain
Picrotoxin
Picrotoxin Solution (injection)
Potassium Chloride
Quinine Hydrochloride
Quinine Hydrochloride with Ethyl Carbamate Solution (injection)
Radium
Riboflavin
Ringer's Solution
Serums, Dry and Liquid Forms Authorized for all U.S.P. Serums
Sodium Citrate Solution, Sterile
Soda Lime
Sulfarsphenamine
Surgical Silk and other Surgical Sutures
Surgical Silk and other Surgical Sutures, Sterilized
Syrup of Ammonium Mandelate
Syrup of Glycyrrhiza
Tablets of Aminopyrine
Tetanus Toxoid
Tetrachloroethylene
Theobromine with Sodium Acetate
Totaquinine
Transfusion Normal Plasma, Human
Transfusion Normal Serum, Human
Trichloroethylene
Urea
Vitamin A and D in Oil (Cod Liver Oil Strength)
Yeast (Standardized)

Products voted as additions at first consideration which have been dropped on second consideration.

Prepared Calamine
Calamine Lotion
Calamine Lotion, Phenolated
Compound Elixir of Cardamon
Iso-Alcoholic Elixir
Elixir of Terpin Hydrate
Gas Gangrene Antitoxin
Zinc Peroxide
Compound Spirit of Cardamon
Oil of Caraway
Oil of Cardamon
Raspberry Juice
Syrup of Raspberry
Oil of Bitter Almond
Spirit of Bitter Almond

Products to be Deleted

Acetyltannic Acid
Aconite
Acriflavine
Acriflavine Hydrochloride
Adhesive Plaster, Non-Sterile
Albumin Tannate
Ammonium Benzoate
Ammonium Bromide
Ammonium Salicylate
Aromatic Sulfuric Acid
Arsenic Triiodide
Asafetida
Bismuth Subgallate
Calcium Bromide
Calcium Creosotate
Cannabis
Cantharides
Cantharides Plaster
Capsicum
Carbromal
Cerate of Cantharides

Cinchona
Compound Mixture of Opium and Glycyrrhiza
Compound Powder of Senna
Compound Tincture of Cinchona
Copaiba
Creosote
Creosote Carbonate
Dichloramine-T
Diluted Acetic Acid
Diluted Solution of Sodium Hypochlorite (Dakin's Solution)
Elixir of Glycyrrhiza
Emulsion of Asafetida
Ethylhydrocupreine Hydrochloride
Extract of Cannabis
Extract of Nux Vomica
Fluidextract of Belladonna Root
Fluidextract of Cannabis
Guaiacol
Iodoform
Iron
Kino
Magma of Ferric Hydroxide
Mass of Mercury
Merbaphen
Nutgall
Nutgall Ointment
Oil of Santal
Paraffin
Pepsin
Pills of Aloe
Podophyllum
Potassium Chlorate
Powder of Ipecac and Opium
Pyrogallol
Quinine
Resin of Podophyllum
Santonin
Serpentaria
Sodium Acetate
Solution of Ammonium Acetate
Solution of Iron Chloride
Solution of Iron Tersulfate
Spirit of Chloroform
Spirit of Ethyl Nitrite
Squill
Strychnine Nitrate
Sulfonethylmethane
Syrup of Ferrous Iodide
Syrup of Squill
Terebene
Theobromine with Sodium Salicylate
Tincture of Aconite
Tincture of Cantharides
Tincture of Capsicum
Tincture of Ferric Chloride
Tincture of Kino
Tincture of Squill
Tincture of Valerian
Tincture of Veratrum Viride
Valerian
Veratrum Viride
Vinegar of Squill
Washed Sulfur
Yellow Mercurous Iodide

Products deleted at first consideration which were voted for continuance at second consideration.

Carbo Activatus
Colchici Semen
Tinctura Colchici Seminis
Pancreatinum
Pilocarpine Nitrate

THE RESULTS OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF A LAW are not always what people think they are going to be, and many of the provisions of laws are not always written into them completely from the moral angle. This is quite true of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

Many have long wondered why this law was enforced by the Department of Agriculture as was the case for so many years. It was said that this Department had no interest in the law one way or the other. For this reason enforcement of the law by Agriculture was both lauded and condemned. However, the Department of Agriculture did have a real interest in the law since foods are very largely products of Agriculture. Now that the law is enforced by the Federal Security Agency, agriculture itself is not represented in the enforcement of the law.

But the present law was drafted and enacted when Agriculture was in charge of the situation. Therefore, many provisions written into the law for the ostensible purpose of protecting the public against fraud and deception apparently had a dual purpose of also aiding those interested in agricultural pursuits. One such provision is that relating to the use of artificial flavors. Under the new act no one could use anything but flavors made solely from the fruit itself unless he carried on the label the statement that artificial flavor had been used. So the Department of Agriculture believed that it had not only protected the public from something that never bothered the public, but it also thought that it had done a great turn for those interested in agriculture. They felt so strongly about it that last year they sent out advice to growers of fruits used for flavoring that a greatly increased demand could confidently be anticipated. The raspberry growers were one of the groups so advised, and, following the advice of the Department, they increased their acreage under cultivation to a marked extent.

But just what happened? Well in the first place some manufacturers actually tried to flavor their products with extracts made solely from raspberries because they did not want to use the word artificial on the label because of probable unfavorable public reaction. But the public did not like pure fruit flavors, in fact in some cases they could not taste them.

Now practically all the large food producers have been forced to jump the hurdle and go to artificial flavors in order to have the products taste as they are expected to taste to the average user. The advertising tells that some of these products are flavored with natural flavors artifically enhanced to bring out the real flavor. The advertising really makes a virtue out of the fact that artificial flavor is used. And the public is satisfied because it is getting what it wants. Now, because the word "artificial" must appear on the label of products using any artificial flavoring materials, the amount of fruit being used for flavoring purposes is decreasing instead of increasing as was anticipated. And in the case of raspberries, the demand this year is said to be only fifty per cent. of what it was last year. So it

ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID U. S. P. AND STARCH GRANULATIONS

Whatever your requirements, you will find that they can be met by one of the standard forms of Monsanto Aspirin.

Tablets made with Monsanto starch granulations are unsurpassed in appearance, finish, disintegration and texture of the disintegrated mass. The standard forms are also adaptable to economical use in the manufacture of compound tablets.

Monsanto requests the opportunity of supplying your aspirin requirements. Samples and further information available on request. MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Louis, U. S. A. District Offices: New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Charlotte, Birmingham, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Montreal, London.

STANDARD FORMS OF MONSANTO ASPIRIN

Acetyl Salicylic Acid U. S. P., crystals 20 mesh

Acetyl Salicylic Acid U. S. P., crystals 40 mesh

Acetyl Salicylic Acid U. S. P., powder 80 mesh

Acetyl Salicylic Acid, 10% starch granulation, white, pink and green 12—50 mesh

Acetyl Salicylic Acid, 16% starch granulation, white 12—50 mesh

Acetyl Salicylic Acid, 20% starch granulation, white 12—50 mesh

MONSANTO CHEMICALS
SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

looks as though right people are getting the raspberry, which seems to have some of the characteristics of the boomerang.

THE BUREAU OF NARCOTICS of the Treasury Department is particularly anxious to conserve stocks of opium now in this country due to the difficulty of getting more at this time. But due to the fact that war conditions have greatly increased the difficulty of obtaining legitimate opium in this country, pressure upon legitimate stocks for illegitimate use has become greater. Therefore the Bureau of Narcotics is issuing a regulation which they hope will be adopted by the States as an amendment to the uniform state narcotic acts. Under this regulation or amendment to the uniform acts, lead and opium wash would no longer be available except upon the prescription of a physician. Likewise, cough medicines and similar preparations which contain more than one grain of codeine per ounce would only be available upon prescription. Some are of the opinion that the reduction of the amount of codeine in cough mixtures sold over the counter will increase the consumption of these preparations and probably ultimately increase the consumption of codeine instead of reducing it. With reference to the lead and opium wash, either the opium is recovered from the mixture in some cases or else the lead is never mixed with it as was the case with much alcohol which was never mixed with the denaturants during prohibition.

MANUFACTURERS OF PREPARATIONS FOR THE CURE, mitigation, or prevention of colds are apparently going to get a good going over if the "Notice to Manufacturers of Cold Preparations" is any criterion. We prefer to call the "Notice" a "Warning" which should be heeded by all makers of these products. The "Notice" issued over the name of Walter G. Campbell, Commissioner of Foods and Drugs, follows:

"For various reasons, one of which has been lack of adequate facilities, the Food and Drug Administration has not in the past given attention to the large number of preparations sold for the treatment or prevention of colds, or for the mitigation of the symptom of this disease. Henceforth this class of products will be included in the Administration's program of operations.

"Present-day medical opinion supports the view that there is no known substance or mixture of substances which can be relied upon to prevent or cure colds. Surveys of products which now appear upon the market show that many of them make claims involving the treatment or prevention of colds which are not justified by the scientific facts; others exaggerate the effects which the medications will have upon the symptoms.

"The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act only recently became fully effective. One of its provisions, section 201(n), is particularly applicable to those preparations which bear labeling dealing with the symptoms of colds. This section requires that the labeling reveal any facts which are material in the light of such affirmative representations as the label may make. Under this provision it is the opinion of this Administration that any reference to colds in the labeling of a drug should clearly indicate just what the effects of the medicine with respect to this disease condition will be and, if necessary to avoid misunderstanding, just what the limitations of the medication are."

WITH THE STATE LEGISLATURES OF THE LARGE MAJORITY of the States in session this year, the officials of the associations of this industry are extremely busy trying to have enacted only such legislation as is harmless to this industry. Numerous States are proposing new Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Acts to bring their legislation into conformity with existing Federal legislation. However, most of these State laws as they are proposed contain most objectionable features generally found in the definitions of drugs. If the laws were enacted as they are first introduced, it would be questionable where this industry would stand in certain States. Association officials want nothing more than conformity with the Federal legislation, which everyone knows is tough enough.

The difficulty with the laws as introduced in the many States is that they are not given the consideration that the Federal law was given during the years when it was being discussed. Furthermore the State legislators do not have a very high regard for people from other States, believing that they know what is good for their own States. For this reason, manufacturers located in the various States must lend every possible aid to their national associations in bringing about revision of harmful proposed legislation. Much more effective work can be done in this manner and manufacturers must realize that this is the fact.

COSMETICS STILL LOOK GOOD TO SOME of the States as a source of additional revenue. For this reason we find Maine and Nebraska proposing bills which would tax these preparations. Maine would collect the tax at retail by means of stamps, while Nebraska would collect a ten per cent. tax from the wholesaler. Every possible effort must be exerted to defeat such proposals wherever they occur. For if one State enacts such a tax, the other States will soon follow the lead and the first thing the industry knows practically every State in the Union will tax cosmetics for no good reason other than it is an easy source of revenue. With the defense program decreasing unemployment and thereby largely eliminating the need for unemployment relief, there is no good reason why the States should want additional revenue. The fact is that their needs should be less as Governor Lehman of New York has plainly stated.

Use B 18 75 G BALL CAPS To give YOUR PRODUCT a LIFT

The beauty of Brass in Ball Caps will give your package that modern, striking appearance creating EYE APPEAL—BUY APPEAL for your product.

Obtainable in popular sizes in bright, lustrous Brass, Nickel, Chromium finishes.

Specialists in manufacturing closures of all types.

Application to your package will gladly be made on receipt of your container.

BRASS GOODS MFG. CO.

345 ELDERT ST. BROOKLYN, N, Y.

Containers that laugh at Abuse...

BECAUSE THEY ARE RESILIENT—AND **SHATTER-PROOF!**

Celluplastic containers "give" instead of *break* under pressure—a vital factor in protecting the contents of your package. They also give a "mark of quality" to the products they protect and beautify! That's why lustrous, modern

CELLUPLASTIC CONTAINERS

help to sell their contents!

Use Celluplastics *especially* for all "pocket-or-purse products" intended for daily use. Use them because they fit into any production line; because they reduce packing and shipping costs; and you'll ALSO get the unparalleled advantages of Celluplastic *Selling* Power!

80% *lighter* **than glass!**
SHATTER-PROOF
made in ANY color.

Write for samples — Ask about our package design service . . . .

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EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND FACTORY: 44 AVENUE L, NEWARK, N. J.

N.Y. Display Offices: 626 Fifth Avenue, Tel. Cl. 6-2425

F.T.C. ACTIVITIES

Complaints

Montgomery Ward Reducers

Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., Chicago has been charged with misleading representation in the sale of "Ward's Posture-Aid Health Belts," "Diab Reducers," and "Du Pont Velutex Perforated Reducers."

The complaint alleges that through various representations, illustrations and the use of the terms "Health" and "Reducers" in the trade names of the devices, the respondent corporation advertises that the devices when worn will reduce excess flesh, correct figure faults, reduce the wearer's diaphragm and abdomen, correct pendulous abdomens, take two to three inches from abdomen and diaphragm, and make reducing easy.

According to the complaint, the wearing of the respondent's devices will not cause a reduction of local or body tissue, and will not effectively remove fat or lessen excess weight. The products allegedly have no value in maintaining or restoring body health. However, the complaint continues, the devices will afford artificial support, lessen the prominence of pendulous abdomens and, by compressing the portion of the body about which they are placed, change the wearer's physical appearance. They will not correct this abdominal condition, according to the complaint, but instead will cause further loss of the functioning of the abdominal muscles.

Phalene and Burtone

Alleging misrepresentation of "Phalene" and "Burtone," the Commission has issued a complaint against J. H. Camp, trading as J. H. Camp and Drug Profits, Inc., Ravenswood, W. Va.

Respondent represented, according to the complaint, that "Phalene" is a liver tonic; that its use will help remove poisons which cause premature aging; that it is a competent treatment for sick headache, nausea, appetite loss, aching muscles and joints, restless sleep, rundown condition, indigestion and acid conditions, and that "Burtone" is effective for treating bilious attacks, stomach nausea, headaches, indigestion and tired-out feeling, and that it will correct faulty habits of elimination, produce free organic action of liver and lower bowel, and free the body of toxic poisons.

Alleging that the respondent's representations are exaggerated and untrue, the complaint charges that "Phalene" is primarily an irritant laxative; that its effect on the liver would be limited to tending to increase bile secretion, and that it has no therapeutic effect in treating the conditions mentioned in excess of affording temporary relief when such conditions are due to constipation.

The therapeutic property of "Burtone," the complaint continues, is limited to that of a laxative and mild choleretic. The complaint alleges that this preparation has no therapeutic value in treating the conditions mentioned in excess of affording temporary relief when due to constipation.

Rosse Rheuma Tabs

Edward C. Rose, trading as Rosse Products Company, Chicago, seller of "Rosse Rheuma Tabs," is charged with misrepresentation.

Respondent has represented that his product is a cure or remedy for rheumatism, rheumatic pains, and sensitive joints, and constitutes a competent and effective treatment therefor, and that it will relieve the pain attendant upon such conditions for a longer period of time than any other preparation.

The complaint charges that the product is nothing more than a laxative and diuretic having mild analgesic properties; has no curative action on the underlying factors that cause rheumatic pains; and has no therapeutic value in the treatment of rheumatism, rheumatic pains or sensitive joints, in excess of furnishing temporary relief from the symptoms of pain.

In answer to the complaint the respondent denies that he has disseminated or is now disseminating any advertisements which were or are known to him to be false or the truth of which he has reason to doubt. The respondent further avers that he has at all times, in various and sundry circulars repeatedly and in a manner calculated to come to the attention of the reader, pointed out the possibility of failure of obtaining any benefit whatsoever from the use of his preparation.

Eyelash Product Cited

Ethel Bellamy, Inc., Nutley, N. J., seller of "Ethel Bellamy Eyelash Luxuriant," is charged with misrepresentation.

Respondent has represented that the product is of substantial therapeutic value in treatment of granulated eyelids; that its use promotes growth of eyelashes, and that it supplies pigment to eyelashes and darkens eyelashes permanently.

These representations, the complaint charges, are exaggerated, misleading and untrue.

Copinol Claims Under Fire

Robert E. Overell, trading as Copinol Company, Los Angeles, seller of "Copinol" and sometimes "Copinol Nasal Medicine," is charged with false advertising.

Respondent has represented, among other things: "Secret Formula for Nose Catarrh Revealed at Last!" "Special ingredient retains medication longer in nose —speeds relief in catarrh-choked nasal congestion, shrinks swollen membranes," and "* * * New laws require that Copinol reveal its treasured formula and now the whole world knows that Lanolin, blended with six other scientific ingredients, is the amazingly effective medication that insures such lasting relief from stuffy head colds, catarrh-choked nose and throat, nasal catarrh, and sinus congestions.* * *"

These representations, the complaint charges, are false and misleading; the preparation has no therapeutic value in head colds, nasal catarrh, or sinus congestion in excess of furnishing temporary relief to congested nasal mucous membranes, and is nothing more than a mild antiseptic emollient and constrictor of the arterioles.

The complaint also charges that respondent's preparation contains ephedrine, and the preparation may be harmful to those suffering from heart trouble, high blood pressure, diabetes or thyroid trouble, and that use of the preparation over a long period of time is likely to produce such prolonged nasal constriction as to cause tissue damage from anoxemia with secondary inflammatory reaction.

The advertisements disseminated by the respondent, the complaint continues, contain no cautionary statements to the effect that this preparation should not be used by persons having heart trouble, high blood pressure, diabetes or thyroid trouble, and constitute false advertising in that they fail to reveal that use of the preparation under the conditions prescribed in the advertisements or under such conditions as are customary or usual, may result in injury to health.

Gly-Cas Claims Cited

Medora Whinrey, individually and trading as Gly-Cas Medicine Company, and Robert B. Whinrey, an individual, Muncie, Ind., sellers of "Gly-Cas," are charged with misrepresentation.

Respondents have represented that the preparation is a cure or remedy for constipation, indigestion, gas bloated and sour stomach, rheumatic, and neuritis

LUSTEROID

for easy filling

LUSTEROID rigid cellulose tubes and vials are easy to fill. They can be used on practically all filling machines, making their adoption practicable and causing few interruptions or changes in your present production.

LUSTEROID packages have many other advantages. They are extremely light in weight and unbreakable—making for savings in packing and shipping. They come in all colors and are labelled integrally with the package itself, cutting many labelling costs and assuring continuity of identification. They come in a complete range of sizes for both sample and sale packaging.

A note or phone call will bring an answer to your packaging problem.

LUSTEROID CONTAINER CO., INC.

Formerly Lusteroid Division of The Sillcocks-Miller Company

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SOUTH ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

Plus Values IN PACKAGING

Economy– Through modern, large-scale production methods and machines.

Experience– 75 years of "knowing how."

Versatility– Set-up Paper Boxes, Fibre Cans, Transparent Packages.

Free Design Service for established manufacturers. Write for samples, prices and complete information.

W. C. *Ritchie* AND COMPANY

8847 BALTIMORE AVENUE, CHICAGO

Sales Offices in Principal Cities

History Repeats Again

Very Old but Very New

The beauty of the Quaint Victorian era can more cleverly be incorporated in your packages by the use of our attractively designed Frills and Rufflings.

Let us confer with you on co-ordinating our mutual ideas to further enhance the beauty of your fashionable packages.

Manufacturers of

Rufflings Trimmings Frillings

SCHNEIDER-BRUCHFELD INCORPORATED

4 West 22nd Street

New York City, N. Y.

GRamercy 5-5754

pains, sore and aching muscles, headaches, and other ailments therein named; that the disorders and conditions mentioned are typical symptoms of constipation or faulty elimination; that the existence of one or more of such symptoms indicates that constipation is the basic cause of such disorders and conditions; that use of the preparation will completely cleanse the system, remove toxic impurities and prevent invasion of intestinal glands by bacteria, and that the product is a body conditioner and purifier which will restore one to normal health.

The complaint alleges that the respondents' preparation will not accomplish the results claimed; that the preparation has no therapeutic value in the treatment of constipation in excess of temporary relief afforded by causing a partial evacuation of the intestinal tract; that the disorders and conditions mentioned in advertisements disseminated by the respondents as typical symptoms of constipation or faulty elimination are not typical symptoms of constipation or faulty elimination, but are often caused by other systemic disorders, and when so caused the use of the respondents' preparation will have no therapeutic effect.

Beeman Claims Questioned

Beeman's Laboratory, Incorporated, S. W., Atlanta, Ga., and E. A. Rush and Mrs. J. F. Rush, officers, and H. C. Allen, director, of the corporation, are charged with advertising that "BQR Remedy," "fights colds;" that it has value as a cold preventive and that it is a cure or remedy for colds. According to the complaint, the product is not capable of any curative action on the underlying factors that cause colds, and has no therapeutic value in the treatment of such conditions in excess of furnishing temporary relief from some of the symptoms often associated with colds and of furnishing laxative action.

Dr. Blanchard Cited

The Commission issued a complaint against Jane Blanchard Geary, trading as Dr. Jane Blanchard, Pittsburgh, charging that she advertises her product "Dr. Blanchard's Female Compound and Regulator," as a competent and reliable regulator of conditions peculiar to women, and as being safe and harmless.

The complaint charges that the preparation's therapeutic properties are limited to those of an alcoholic stimulant and irritant laxative; that it is not safe and harmless in that it contains the drug aloes in quantities sufficient to be harmful, and that the respondent's advertisements are false because they fail to reveal that use of the preparation under conditions prescribed in the advertisements or under customary conditions may cause colitis and produce pelvic congestion.

Use of the title "Dr." by the respondent is misleading as she is not a medical doctor, the complaint alleges.

Stipulations

Respirine Claims to Stop

Albert Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, agrees to cease advertising that "Respirine," which formerly contained potassium iodide, is an effective remedy for asthma, bronchial coughs, bronchitis or whooping cough; that it will do any more with respect to these conditions than afford temporary relief from accompanying symptoms; that it relieves symptoms accompanying hay fever or constitutes a treatment for hoarseness, and that the preparation promotes healing, increases the flow of mucus from the nasal cavity, provides instant relief, is unique or distinctly new, represents a discovery, or is safe.

Relative to its agreement to cease representing that its product is safe, the respondent corporation avers that Respirine does not now contain potassium iodide; that that ingredient has not been used since February 1, 1940, and that when Respirine contained potassium iodide it was sold with a proper warning on the label concerning safety.

Williams Foot Products

William Newman, trading as Newman Products Company and as The Newman Institute, Brooklyn, seller of "Williams KornX," "Williams Foot Balm," "Williams Foot Shampoo" and "Williams Foot Powder," agrees to cease use of the word "Institute" as part of or in connection with his trade name; issuing any so-called "Certificate" or similar document in which representations are made that the bearer or any person whose name is written or inscribed thereon has completed a course of study, has received or passed an examination in chiropody or any other course, or is qualified to lecture or advise concerning foot health or care; representing, by use or display of signs or placards bearing the words "Foot Health Clinic" or "Foot Health Remedy," or otherwise, that his salesmen or agents are conducting clinics or are qualified to conduct clinics or examine and treat patients, or that his products are competent remedies for maladies, diseases or ailments of the feet generally; representing as the customary or regular price of his products prices which are fictitious and in excess of the prices at which such products are customarily sold; representing by direct statement or by reasonable inference, either in his advertising media or by statements by his canvassing salesmen or agents, that his commodities were manufactured by or purchased from J. B. Williams Company, that his business is connected with that of the J. B. Williams Company in any way, or that he or his salesmen or agents are employed by or otherwise connected with that company; that any of the preparations offered for sale by him is a competent remedy or effective treatment for athlete's foot, swollen ankles or ingrown toenails, or for tired, aching, burning or swollen feet generally; that any of such preparations constitute a speedy, prompt or permanent cure or remedy for corns, callosities or warts and prevents their recurrence, relieves pain or soreness incident to bunions, ingrown toenails or ailments of the feet generally, and that use or application of the preparations will result in the relief or alleviation of headaches, backaches or fatigue, or the pain or discomfort incident thereto.

Ambofa Hair Products

The Ambofa Products Company, Hastings, Nebr., seller of a preparation recommended for such conditions as dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair, designated as "Ambofa Hair Tonic" and "Ambofa Cream for Hair," agrees to cease representing that the preparation will make hair healthy or will impart to hair its natural shade; will restore to hair its natural beauty, color or luster; will bring instant results; will stop, eradicate or get at the cause of hair or scalp troubles or scalp infections; is of value for all scalp or hair troubles or is of value for any scalp or hair trouble unless such scalp or hair trouble is such that it may be benefited by the application of a mild antiseptic, rubefacient or emollient; will give life to the hair or aid in causing hair to become luxuriant; will kill dandruff germs or rid the scalp of or stop dandruff; is a competent and effective treatment for eczema of the scalp; will serve to prevent hair from falling out or fading; will stop itching scalp condition or will do more than afford temporary relief for itching scalp, or will relieve itching scalp within any definite period of time; is a "specific" treatment or a new discovery, or is the result of years of research; that any of its ingredients will penetrate the scalp; or, by the use of the name "Ambofa Cream for Hair" or in any other manner, representing that the preparation is in the form of a cream.

Nix Agency to Stop

Cole and Company, Memphis, Tenn., advertising agency which disseminated a," vertisements for "Nix Deodorant Creamdon behalf of The Nix Cosmetics Company, Memphis, has stipulated to cease advertisements that application of Nix Deodorant Cream stops flow of perspiration or stops perspiration odor for days; that Nix affects perspiration or perspiration odors in a new way or in a way different

from that of other preparations; or that Nix neutralizes or has any other substantial effect upon perspiration acids.

The respondent further agrees to cease misrepresenting that any girls are "wanted," or from otherwise representing that The Nix Cosmetics Company has any employment to offer.

Lydia Pinkham Modifies Claims

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass., seller of "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound" and "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Tablets," has stipulated that it will cease representing:

a. That either product is of benefit to, or an effective remedy for female functional disorders, menstrual aberrations or menopause, in excess of relief of symptoms associated with and caused by menstrual aberrations and symptoms associated with and caused by menopause, and as a uterine sedative;

b. That either product is of benefit for any symptoms, ailments or conditions that are due to organic disease;

c. That either product will overcome melancholia, act as an aphrodisiac or enhance the attractiveness of the user;

d. That either product is a general system tonic;

e. That either product will afford permanent relief from nervousness;

f. That the products are fully identical in purpose and effect.

The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company further agrees that whenever reference is made to the brand name of the tablets in advertising, it will state, in direct connection therewith, in appropriate terms, that the product contains added iron.

The company further agrees not to publish or cause to be published any testimonial containing any representation contrary to the foregoing agreement.

Valortone Modifies Claims

Julius Skinder, Clinton, Ind., operating as Valortone Herb Co. and Lavelle Sales Co., agrees to cease advertising that "Valortone," restores natural luster and loveliness to hair; is an herbal hair treatment and achieves results not obtainable by use of any other preparation.

Respondent further agrees to stop representing that the preparation is a color restorer; will enable users to regain natural color or health of hair, and will stop or banish dandruff or falling hair, or, by any other terminology, that it is a competent treatment or an effective remedy for either of these conditions.

The respondent also agrees to cease advertising that any offer is "special," unless it is for an expressly limited time, after which acceptances of the offer are refused.

Na-Pa Claims Modified

D. R. Sterett and Margaret H. Sterett, trading under the firm name of Na-Pa Chemical Company, Leavenworth, Kans., selling "Na-Pa Balm," agree to cease representing that the product is a competent treatment or an effective remedy for colds; that it will break up colds, or that it provides protection or insurance against colds, will aid in their prevention, or do more than afford temporary relief from symptoms and discomforts. Respondents also agree to cease representing that the product is a competent treatment or effective remedy for, or that it will provide protection or insurance against, or aid in the prevention of, muscular aches and minor ailments, or do more than afford temporary relief from the pains associated therewith; that the product penetrates; that it acts as a barrier to keep out cold germs, or that it is a competent treatment or an effective remedy for throat infections or sinus irritations, or will aid in preventing those conditions.

The respondents also agree that in making comparisons of the absorbing power of goose grease or any other ingredient contained in the product, they will state the ingredient with which comparison is made, and that no such comparison will be made unless the statements are actually a fact.

Kloronol Claims Stopped

A. Marks, trading as The Sumlar Company, New York, agrees to cease advertisements (1) which represent that continuous use of Kloronol is safe, or that it may be continuously used without harm in certain pathological conditions such as sinusitis; (2) which advertisements fail to reveal that its continued or frequent use may cause nervousness, restlessness or sleeplessness, and (3) which fail to reveal that persons ill of high blood pressure, heart disease, diabetes or thyroid trouble, should not use the preparation except on competent advice.

The stipulation provides, however, that such advertisement need contain only a statement that the preparation should be used only as directed on the label, if and when such label either contains an appropriate warning or specifically directs attention to such a warning statement in the accompanying labeling.

Q-Loid Claims Stopped

Magay Corporation, New York, stipulated to cease advertising "Q-Loid" as capable of accomplishing results similar to those obtained by treatments administered to patients at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Bronx, N. Y., or by injections of colloidal sulfur; that Q-Loid is an effective arthritis remedy or has any therapeutic value in treating that condition in excess of the possibility of affording temporary symptomatic relief in some forms of arthritis when there is a sulfur deficiency, and that the sale of Q-Loid at any specified price represents a special offer, unless the offer is actually limited to purchasers under certain specified conditions.

Wa-Hoo to Stop Claims

Charles K. Wilson, trading as Old Indian Medicine Company, and as Wa-Hoo Medicine Company, Toledo, Ohio, agrees to cease representing that "Wa-Hoo Bitters" is a tonic or effective treatment or competent remedy for ailments of the blood, nerves, stomach, liver or kidneys, and is efficacious as a treatment or remedy for rheumatism, impure blood, gastritis, sour or bloated stomach, liver or kidney complaint, indigestion, dyspepsia, catarrhal troubles, nervousness, salt rheum, scrofula, skin diseases or any other affliction or condition aside from constipation.

Respondent further agrees to cease representing by statements such as "Old Indian Remedy" or "Old Indian Root and Herb Tonic" or otherwise, that the formula for the preparation was originated or used by American Indians prior to the time of their introduction to or acquaintance with generally recognized medical science.

Chasers Modifies Claims

Chasers, Inc., New York, stipulated to cease advertising that "Chasers" is the one effective tablet; that it will lastingly kill or permanently overcome bad breath due to tobacco, onions, alcohol or garlic or when due to organic derangements, infections and other conditions, or that it will do more than temporarily dispel such breath odors. The respondent also agrees to desist from representing that its product will kill or effectively overcome or mask all types of unpleasant breath.

Kohler Antidote

Kohler Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, seller of "Kohler Antidote," agrees to cease representing that the product will free one of pain, or will take away pain, or from otherwise representing that it affords complete relief from pain; that it will relieve pain double quick, lightning fast, or quicker than other similar preparations; that the product is absolutely safe or has no bad after-effects, or that users can place absolute faith in the product.

Foley's Honey and Tar

Foley & Company, Chicago, seller of "Foley's Honey & Tar Cough Syrup," agrees to cease representing that the preparation has any therapeutic action in excess of temporary relief for coughing due to irritations of the throat and respiratory

tract when these symptoms are due to mild inflammation of the mucous membranes of these structures; that it stimulates the irritated tissues of the bronchial tubes, other than their mucous secreting glands, or that it will give continuous comfort to the user without continuous administration.

Foot-Pep Claims Modified

A. Greenberg, Sol Bassan, and H. Greenberg, trading as Foot-Pep Laboratories, and Foot-Pep Sales, Chicago, agree to cease advertising that "Foot-Pep" is a competent remedy or effective treatment for athlete's foot; that it has any therapeutic value in treating this ailment in excess of affording temporary symptomatic relief and that it stops acidity, penetrates skin pores, stimulates foot circulation, peps up normal feet, and soothes corns, bunions or calluses. The respondents also agree to cease representing, by use of the word "Laboratories" in their trade name, that they maintain or control a laboratory.

Tangee Agency to Stop

Warwick & Legler, Inc., New York, agrees to cease certain representations in the advertisement of "Tangee Lipstick" and "Tangee Theatrical Lipstick" on behalf of its client, The George W. Luft Company, Long Island City, N. Y.

The agency agrees to cease disseminating advertisements representing that Tangee Theatrical Lipstick ends a painted look; cannot make one look painted; contains no pigment or paint, and was created at the request of America's most prominent actresses; and, that either of the lipsticks is permanent.

Hex Tabs to Stop

Edwin L. Leisenring and Gordon Leisenring, trading as U. S. Drug and Sales Company, Denver, Colo., have stipulated that they will cease representing that their medicinal product "Hex Tabs" constitutes a competent remedy or treatment for ailments of the kidneys, bladder, prostate or other glands. The stipulation recites that, according to reliable medical authority, the use of the respondents' product is not indicated as a treatment for the conditions named.

Orders

Nuga-Tone Claims Stopped

National Proprietaries, Inc., Chicago, must cease misrepresentation of "Nuga-Tone."

The order directs respondent to cease advertisements which represent that Nuga-Tone possesses therapeutic value in nervous disorders or which fail to reveal that use of the preparation may result in chronic poisoning, irritation of the kidneys, nervous irritability, neuritis, or other conditions.

Benham Must Stop Claims

Misrepresentation of preparations and devices for so-called feminine hygiene, is prohibited in order issued against Harry S. Benham, Chicago, who trades under the names The Zone Company, Active Merchandisers, Active Medicine, Nu-Mode Company, and American Medicine Company.

The order directs respondent to cease representing that "Nu-Mode Vaginal Jelly" (also known as "A. M. Vaginal Jelly"), "Nu-Mode Hygiene Tablets," "Vaginal Suppositories and Douche Tablets," and "Speed Nu-Mode Hygiene Douche Tablets" form safe and effective preventives against conception or are a guaranteed method of preventing pregnancy; and that "Nu-Mode Ladies Womb Supporter" is comfortable, efficient, or sanitary, or has therapeutic value.

The order further directs respondent to cease representing that "Athlete's Foot Salve" is a cure or remedy for athlete's foot or has therapeutic value in its treatment in excess of temporarily relieving symptoms of itching and in some cases destroying superficial fungi; that "A. M. Wonder Salve" is a cure or remedy for eczema or other forms of itch or rash or has therapeutic value in their treatment in excess of affording temporary relief from symptoms of itching, or that the preparation has any properties effective in preventing infection or in treating ulcers, old sores, leg sores, acne or pimples.

Bowe's Tablets Must Stop

R. G. Bowe and W. W. Hartman, trading as Bowe & Hartman, 101 Summit St., Toledo, is ordered to cease misleading representations of "Bowe's Tablets."

Advertisements represented that some 20 ailments including ulcers of the stomach, duodenum and intestines, are due to, or persist because of, hyperacidity or the presence of excess acid in the body, and that the respondents' preparation is a cure or remedy for hyperacidity and consequently for the ailments mentioned.

The Commission order directs the respondents to cease and desist from disseminating advertisements representing, that ulcers of the stomach, duodenum or intestines, gas on the stomach, sour stomach, indigestion, heartburn, constipation, nausea, pains around the heart, muscular pains, nervousness, melancholia, colds, headaches, dizziness, fatigue, lack of appetite, bad breath, or insomnia, are caused by, or persist solely because of, hyperacidity; that the respondents' preparation constitutes a cure or remedy for any of these ailments or conditions, or for hyperacidity; or that such preparation possesses any therapeutic value in their treatment in excess of such temporary and palliative relief as it may afford by the neutralization of gastric hyperacidity in those cases where gastric hyperacidity is a contributing factor.

The order also directs the respondents to cease representing that they are manufacturing pharmacists or that they manufacture the preparation they sell.

Purex Claims Must Cease

Purex Corporation, Ltd., Southgate, Calif., has been ordered to cease misleading representations of "Purex."

Respondent must cease representing that a solution containing any amount less than 10 per cent. of its preparation is a competent or effective germicide for the treatment of surface cuts or sores; that a solution containing two tablespoons of Purex to each gallon of water used is a competent or effective disinfectant or "disinfectant bath" for use on metal or wood surfaces, except in cases where the surfaces have been previously cleaned and thoroughly washed; or that a solution of these proportions is capable of killing all forms of bacterial life.

Corn-Go Must Stop

Frank Spors, trading as Spors Company and as Quality Products Company, Le Center, Minn., has been ordered to cease advertising that his preparation designated as "Corn-Go" and "Liquid Corn-Go" will remove bunions or has any value in their treatment; will prevent recurrence of corns or calluses, or that the preparation's action in removing calluses or corns accomplishes anything other than a temporary removal.

Modified Order

The Commission has modified an order issued last November against Home Diathermy Company, Inc., New York, directing cessation of representations of a "Home Diathermy" device.

The modified order changes that part of the original order which prohibited the dissemination of advertisements which failed to reveal that unsupervised use of the device by unskilled persons may result in serious and irreparable injury.

A Different Quality Products Co.

Quality Products Co., 62 West 14 St., New York, manufacturers of cosmetics, wish to state that they have no connection with Frank Spors, trading as Spors Company and Quality Products Company, Le Center, Minn., which company was reported in these pages last month as being charged by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresentation of their product "Corn-Go," and reported directly above as having a cease and desist order issued against it.

Dow Now Offers

To the Pharmaceutical Trade a Number of Valuable Alkyl Bromide Intermediates, Among Which Is

ISOPROPYL BROMIDE

a clear, colorless, mobile liquid with a mildly sweet odor

Boiling range, 5-95%	58.5-60.5°C.
Specific gravity at 25/25°C	1.304
Index of refraction at 25°C	1.422
Flash point	None

Isopropyl Bromide is used in the preparation of Isopropyl derivatives of Barbituric Acid and for other products requiring the presence of the Isopropyl Group.

DOW PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS INCLUDE:

Acetanilid, U.S.P.
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.
Acetyl Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Acetyl Salicylic Acid, Granulation with Starch
Ammonium Bromide, U.S.P.
Ammonium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Antipyrene, U.S.P.
Benzoic Acid, U.S.P.
Bromoform, U.S.P., IX
Calcium Bromide, U.S.P.
Camphor, Monobromated, N.F.
Carbon Tetrachloride, C.P.
Chloroform, U.S.P.
Epsom Salt, U.S.P., Recrystallized
Ethyl Chloride, U.S.P.
Ferric Chloride, Crystals, U.S.P., X
Ferric Chloride Solution, U.S.P.
Glycine, Medicinal
Hydrobromic Acid, U.S.P. IX Quality
Iodine
Lithium Bromide, N.F.
Magnesium Salicylate
Magnesium Sulphate, Desiccated
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
Phenol, U.S.P.
Potassium Bromide, U.S.P.
Potassium Iodide, U.S.P.
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Salol, U.S.P.
Sodium Acetate, U.S.P.
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Sodium Bromide, U.S.P.
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Strontium Bromide, N.F.
Strontium Salicylate, N.F.
Tetrachlorethylene, Purified
2,4,6-Tribromphenol
Trichloracetic Acid, U.S.P.

Be sure to attend the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Banquet on March 13th at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

Branch Sales Offices: New York City, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle.

DOW

NEWS

People

Killeen Honored by Employees

Edward V. Killeen, former president of George Lueders & Co., was the guest of honor at a dinner held at the Hotel Astor, January 27. The day following was the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Killeen's association with the company which he now serves in an advisory capacity.

Frederick J. Lueders, president of George Lueders & Co., acted as toastmaster at the dinner. Ferdinand Weber, First Vice-president and Treasurer of the company, who will celebrate his fiftieth anniversary in October of next year, acted on behalf of the officers and directors in presenting Mr. Killeen with a handsome watch suitably engraved.

F. Cordero, acting on behalf of the employees of the company, presented Mr. Killeen with two travelling bags.

Seated at the head table with Mr. Killeen, Mr. Lueders, and Mr. Weber, were F. G. Buehler, vice-president; Ross LeB. Daggett, vice-president; G. J. Waegelin, Secretary; George K. Lueders, Assistant Secretary; and Harry W. Heister, Director.

The employees of the factory in Brooklyn were present, as well as R. E. Desmond, twenty-five years with the company in charge of the San Francisco office, Wilfred Bauchamp from the Montreal office, Paul Cooley from the Chicago office, William Kiefer from the Philadelphia office, and D. Batzouroff, rose oil distiller of Sofia, Bulgaria.

Mr. Killeen gave a luncheon to the officers and directors of the company at the Drug & Chemical Club on Wednesday, January 29. Mr. Desmond and Mr. Batzouroff were also present at the luncheon.

Mr. Killeen resigned as president of the company in 1939 after serving as an officer and director for thirty-three years. For fifteen years prior to that he was with the firm which the present corporation succeeded. He was recently honored at the Hotel Warwick as the founder of the Essential Oil Association.

Childs—Health Museum Director

Richard S. Childs, executive vice-president of Lederle Laboratories, was elected a director of the American Museum of Health at its fourth annual meeting January 27. The Museum built and operated the collection of exhibits in the Medicine and Public Health Building at the New York World's Fair and is scheduled to open its new permanent building in Flushing Meadow Park early next summer.

Mr. Childs is the first executive from the ethical pharmaceutical field to become an officer of the Museum, although he has played an important part in its growth and development. He was to a large extent personally responsible for planning the Allergy and Pneumonia exhibits at the Fair which were sponsored by Lederle Laboratories.

In addition to Lederle Laboratories, eleven other pharmaceutical houses, including W. A. Baum Co., Bayer Co., Becton, Dickinson & Co., Ciba Pharmaceutical Co., J. Leon Lascoff & Son, Eli Lilly & Co., Mead Johnson & Co., Parke, Davis & Co., E. R. Squibb & Sons, West Disinfecting Co., and Winthrop Chemical Co., have contributed to the support of the Museum since its organization in 1937.

DINNER TO EDWARD V. KILLEEN

GUARANTEED PURITY,
SNOW WHITE, U. S. P.

Manufactured by ORBIS in America, for the past 20 years.

PRICES OR SAMPLES UPON REQUEST

. . . . . You'll enjoy attending the DRUG, CHEMICAL & ALLIED TRADES BANQUET at the Waldorf-Astoria on March 13th.

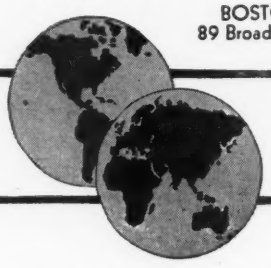
ORBIS

PRODUCTS CORPORATION

215 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK - FACTORY & LABORATORY, NEWARK, N.J.

CHICAGO 831 N. Wabash Ave. | PHILADELPHIA 610 Brown Bldg. | BOSTON 89 Broad Street | CINCINNATI 505 W. McMillan St. | MEMPHIS, TENN. 1620 Carr Ave.

Water Soluble Gums	Waxes	Cosmetic Raw Material	Fruit Flavors
Thymol	Stearic Acid	Oleo Resins	Food Colors
Aromatics	Essential Oils	Perfume Bases	Quince Seed
Rice Starch	Zinc Oxide French	Olive Oil	Irish Moss



Zinsser to Serve

John S. Zinsser, Sharp & Dohme, Inc., is serving as general chairman of the chemical division of the annual United Charities Campaign in Philadelphia. Henry Thayer, Jr., Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co., is vice-chairman of the committee. Chairmen of the sub-committees are: heavy chemical group, S. C. Kelton, Rohm & Haas Co.; pharmaceutical chemicals, Ralph Rohrman, Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Co.; paints, Walter A. Gorell, John Lucas & Co.; and soaps, John F. Keegan, Fels & Co.

Bahe Honored

William F. Bahe, who retired after forty-three years with the Chicago branch of Parke, Davis & Co., was honored at a dinner given by the Chicago Drug and Chemical Association.

Crombie 25 Years with Lueders

Joseph A. Crombie, plant manager for George Lueders & Co., New York, completed twenty-five years of service with the company January 10. Before joining the Lueders organization, Mr. Crombie headed his own company, Joseph A. Crombie & Co., distiller of essential oils.

Mr. Crombie was presented with the company's twenty-five year service pin and a suitably inscribed wrist watch. Ferdinand Weber, vice-president of the company made the presentation.

Thomas Speaks On Europe

H. Gregory Thomas of Bourjois, Inc., spoke before the Community Association of Flatbush on January 15. His subject was "Conditions in Europe Today," based on a recent trip abroad. Among the officers who were installed at this meeting was Theodore Caro, of Chanel, Inc.

Larner Reelected

Herbert B. Larner of the vitamin division, S. B. Penick & Co., New York, has been re-elected president of the Board of Health of Glen Ridge, N. J. Mr. Larner is now serving his sixth term as a member of the Glen Ridge Board of Health.

Peter Dirr a Grandfather

Peter A. Dirr, vice-president of Charles L. Huisking & Co., Inc., has been receiving congratulations on the birth of a granddaughter. Mr. Dirr who is entering his fortieth year in the drug and chemical business is the father of thirteen children.

Baum Resigns

Jerome E. Baum has resigned as president and director of St. Denis Toiletries, Inc. He has not yet announced his future plans.

Companies

Long Named S. & D. V.P.

John S. Zinsser, president of Sharp & Dohme, Philadelphia, has announced the election of E. Hugh Long as vice-president. Mr. Long has been associated with the company since 1906, starting as a sales representative in the central section of his native state, Texas. In 1924 he was appointed Dallas district sales manager and later, in addition, directed the New Orleans sales district. In 1931, he was made sales manager of the Dallas and Kansas City districts. In 1933, he was brought to the home office in Philadelphia as sales manager of the central districts. Later he was advanced to sales promotion manager and then to assistant sales director. In 1937 he was appointed general sales director.

Feen-A-Mint and Chooz to New Company

E. D. McDaniel, vice-president of White Laboratories, Inc., has announced that it has turned over the distribution of Feen-a-mint to Pharmaco, Inc. Pharmaco is now distributing both Feen-a-mint and Chooz. The change was made, according to Mr. McDaniel, to allow White Laboratories to devote its efforts to its growing line of ethically promoted products.

McCormick Names Settle V.P.

Norman C. Settle has been elected vice-president of McCormick & Co., Baltimore. Mr. Settle has been associated with the company for the past twenty years. Also elected was the following board of managers: E. K. Crone, Washington, D. C.; R. H. Randall, New York; C. E. McSwain, Little Rock; H. H. Meyer, Knoxville; F. C. Norman, Northern New Jersey, and R. L. Irwin, Houston.

Ambruster Ergot Suit Dismissed

Judge Ferdinand Pecora in the Supreme Court, New York, has dismissed because of insufficient evidence the suit brought by Howard W. Ambruster, charging conspiracy and asking damages of $500,000 against S. B. Penick & Co., E. R. Squibb & Sons, the publisher of "Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter," Anglo-South American Trust Co., F. W. Berk & Co., John J. Shore Co., Parke, Davis & Co., and Abbott Laboratories.

Mr. Ambruster first filed the suit December 16, 1931. He charged conspiracy to prevent his selling crude ergot and fluid extract of ergot during the period from September 1, 1927, to December 31, 1931. When the suit finally came to trial, after a period of about nine years, the action against the Anglo-South American Trust Co., F. W. Berk & Co. and John J. Shore Co. had been discontinued.

A similar action has been brought by Mr. Ambruster against the National City Bank, J. L. Hopkins & Co., and F. W. Berk & Co., seeking damages in the amount of $500,000 and is on the calendar of the New York State Supreme Court.

New Calco Plant

A building for the manufacture of bulk pharmaceuticals is the latest addition to the Calco Chemical plant of the American Cyanamid Co. Started nearly a year ago, the first sections are now coming into production. The entire structure is devoted to Sulfanilamide, Sulfapyridine and Sulfathiazole. Other bays which are planned, some of which are now going up, will be devoted to the Cinchophen and Neocinchophen products, as well as newly developed Sulfanilamide derivatives not yet on the market. The present building also contains a research and control laboratory, offices, pilot plant, and small product unit.

NEW CALCO PLANT

Exchange BRAND

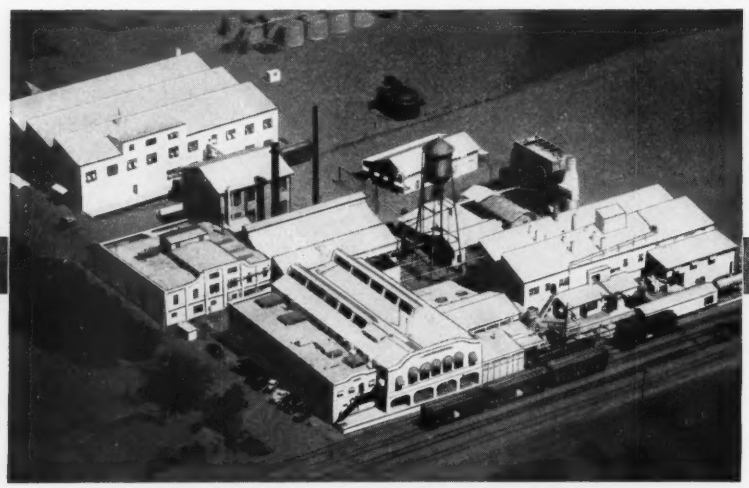
Citric Acid

U·S·P·

CRYSTALS • GRANULAR • POWDERED

MADE IN WORLD'S LARGEST LEMON PRODUCTS PLANT
BACKED BY THE SUNKIST GROUP OF 14,500 CITRUS GROWERS

Located near thousands of acres of lemon groves, this modern plant produces a complete line of fine lemon products.

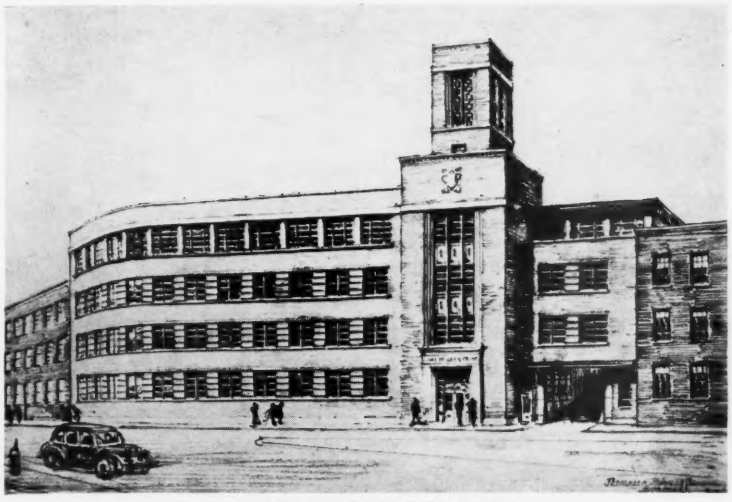


Copyright, 1940, California Fruit Growers Exchange, Products Dept.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE, PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT

189 W. MADISON ST., CHICAGO **ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA** 99 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM WAREHOUSE IN NEW YORK, CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, SAN FRANCISCO



PROPOSED PFIZER BUILDING

Pfizer Laboratories and Offices

Charles Pfizer & Co. has purchased a tract of land adjacent to its present plant at Bartlett st. and Flushing ave., Brooklyn where it will erect a new laboratory and office building at an approximate cost of $750,000. The building will be four stories high, 170 feet long and 75 feet deep, and will provide for greatly extended research laboratories, modernized analytical laboratories, scientific library, technical service laboratory, plant executive offices and that part of the purchasing department which handles specially designed equipment.

The research laboratories will be devoted principally to organic syntheses by chemical and biological methods and will be equipped with the most modern apparatus. Also incorporated in the building will be a microlaboratory, microphotographic rooms and special instrument rooms. A series of biological research laboratories, dealing primarily with fermentation research, will supplement the chemical research laboratories. A large part of the building will be air conditioned with temperature and humidity automatically controlled.

When the new building has been completed it, will be joined to a pilot plant, costing about $250,000.

P. D. Names Johnson

W. L. Johnson has been made manager of the Baltimore branch of Parke, Davis & Co. In this post he succeeds A. D. Sheppard, who has been detailed to Washington.

Foster Forbes Names May V.P.

Foster Forbes Glass Co., Marion, Ind., has announced the appointment of Francis H. May as vice-president in charge of sales. Mr. May's new appointment becomes effective March 1.

George Anderson Heads Pfizer

At a meeting of the board of directors of Charles Pfizer & Co., New York, George A. Anderson was elected president and chairman of the executive committee. Other officers elected were: Emil Pfizer, chairman of the board; John Smith and John J. Powers, vice-presidents; Albert A. Teeter, treasurer; and Elmer C. Otto, secretary.

Turner Opens in Kalamazoo

Joseph Turner & Co., Ridgefield, N. J. has opened a new branch office and warehouse in Kalamazoo, Mich. W. Carl Thompson is in charge of the new office which is located in the Remington Building.

Naugatuck Buys Riviera

Following the death of Joseph De Lorme, the House of Riviera Products Company, Chicago, has been taken over by Naugatuck Aromatics, Division of United States Rubber Company, as of February 1, 1941, and will continue to operate at the same address. Telephone—SUPerior 9877. Bruno T. Grabowski, perfumer, and Mrs. E. L. Begley, who have been connected with Riviera Products for many years, remain with the company. Harold J. Edmon, who has represented Naugatuck Aromatics in Chicago for several years, is in charge of the new organization.

All formulae, inventory, etc. have been acquired by Naugatuck Aromatics, and customers can be assured of being supplied with the same products as they have been buying in the past.

The Chicago office of Naugatuck Aromatics, formerly located at 440 W. Washington Street, Chicago, is transferred to 215 W. Ohio Street.

The head office of Naugatuck Aromatics remains, of course, in New York, 12 East 22nd Street, under the management of Maurice G. Couderchet.

Howell Co. Expands

The Howell Co., Inc., New Orleans, has moved to larger quarters at 1100-1106 Magazine St., that city. The new building contains approximately 25,000 square feet and is valued at $50,000. It is maintained by a force of 40 employees and sixteen salesmen are active throughout the south.

The Howell Co., Inc., was formed in 1924 for manufacture of medicines, cosmetics, and flavoring extracts.

Placing aboard the Cutex beauty train the last case of nail polish that went out to fill the world's largest single order, Miss Frances Fedden, the lovely Miss New York of Manhattan's Fashion Futures, is assisted by Mayor Edward A. Gounod of Stamford and Northam Warren, Jr. Also ready to lend a hand are First Selectman George A. Barrett of Stamford and Northam Warren, Sr., president of the company which has introduced the new Cutex package. Sixteen carloads of polish were required to fill a single order from one chain of stores—enough polish and polish remover to change the enamel on the nails of every woman in America.

McKesson Sells Isdahl

William J. Wardall, trustee of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., has been authorized by Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe to liquidate the drug company's investment in the wholly owned subsidiary, Isdahl & Co. A/S of Norway, marketers of cod liver oil, by the sale of its capital stock to Isdahls Eindomsselskap, A/S a producing affiliate, for $67,277.

Completion of the transaction, to which all parties involved have agreed, is dependent upon the release by the producing company of claims against McKesson and its Norwegian subsidiary in the amoun o approximately $594,000 which arose out of the legal interpretation of certain producing contracts.

In return for the release of these claims, the McKesson trustee has agreed to dispose of all claims against J. C. Isdahl, a former director of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., including an agreement not to sue Mr. Isdahl for alleged negligence while he was on the drug company's board.

Judge Coxe also authorized Mr. Wardall to discontinue a suit recently instituted against Samuel McRoberts, a former director, for damages sustained by McKesson through his alleged negligence while a director.

This was in consideration of the reduction by one-third of the amount of any recovery made by McRoberts and Jones, Marshall & Company, Inc. on a claim filed against McKesson for servies alleged to have been rendered by them to the former management in attempting to refund the debentures of the drug company.

Fritzsche Opens in Houston

Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York, has announced the opening of a new branch sales office at 502 Esperson Building, Houston. The new office is in charge of T. F. May who will cover the states of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, lower parts of Arkansas and Alabama and the western tip of Florida. The territory is not new to Mr. May who covered it formerly, operating from the company's branch office in St. Louis.

Day Chemicals Expands

The Day Chemical Co. has moved to larger quarters, occupying the entire two-story building at 70-72 Marshall St., Newark. Thomas J. Carolan, for fifteen years chief chemist with Trade Laboratories, Newark, is now in charge of the shaving and dental cream manufacturing department of Day Chemical Co.

Artra Moves

Artra Cosmetics, Inc., distributors of Imra cosmetic depilatory, Sutra sunfilter cream and Parfums Chevalier Garde, has moved its offices to 12 Roosevelt Ave., Bloomfield, N. J. No further business will be conducted from the former New York address.

Toilet Requisites Awards

BEAUTY FASHION, retail perfume and cosmetic magazine, has announced that the Toilet Requisites Awards for 1940 have been presented to Charles of the Ritz for packaging; to Coty, Inc. for advertising; to Helena Rubinstein for promotion; and to Elizabeth Arden for merchandising policy.

The Jury of Award consisted of J. A. Egan, Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis; John S. Holliday, Joseph Horne Co., Pittsburgh; Robert E. Mulligan, Jordan Marsh Co., Boston; Fred West, Emery, Bird, Thayer, Kansas City; and D. J. Whelan, Bullock's, Los Angeles.

The Toilet Requisites Awards were established several years ago to encourage the maintenance of a high standard of merchandising practices in the perfume and cosmetic industry.

Fritzsche Brothers Soap Lab.

Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York, now have in operation a soap research laboratory, in reality a small soap plant, equipped to do the work of soap perfuming under conditions which closely approximate those found in actual manufacture. Its up-to-the-minute equipment includes a stainless steel kettle which may be quickly converted into a soap remelter or adapted for use as refining unit for oils and fats; a mixer and crutcher, equipped with stainless steel bowl and panels; adapted for use as an amalgamator for mixing milled soap base, pigments and perfume prior to milling; a modern two granite roll mill in which the perfume is thoroughly mixed with the soap under conditions which eliminate any possible contamination with foreign material; and a laboratory plodder which is used to compress milled soap into continuous bars with an electric heating nozzle.

Ample space has been provided for storage of experimental samples which are aged under conditions closely duplicating those met with in commercial practice. A complete selection of all essential oils and aromatics adapted for use in soap perfuming completes the laboratory's efficient set-up.

Merck Report's 50th Year

The January issue of The Merck Report, published by Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, is the fiftieth anniversary issue of the magazine which has been published continuously since 1891, first as a monthly and later as a quarterly. The January 1941 issue contains forty-eight pages and the cover shows some interesting views of the drug stores of 1890 contrasted with a typical prescription pharmacy of today.

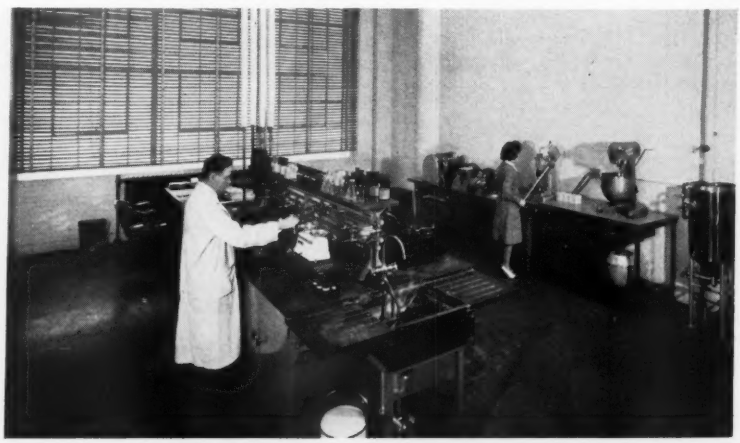
The Merck Report has a circulation of 75,000 copies and is distributed as part of the Merck professional service program to physicians, pharmacists, chemists and those in allied professions in the United States and Canada. Douglas Wakefield Coutlee, director of advertising for the company, is the editor.

Among the leading articles in the current issue are: "Fifty Years of Progress in Pharmacy," by Ivor Griffith, Ph.M., Sc.D., F.R.S.A., "Fifty Years of Medical Progress," by M. R. Dinkelspiel, M.D., "Fifty Years of Progress in Medicinal Chemistry," by C. R. Addinall, Ph.D., and "Fifty Years of the Merck Report," by the editor.

Owens-Illinois Coast Plant

W. I. Cole, general sales manager, has announced the opening of a new manufacturing division at the Owens-Illinois Pacific Coast Co., San Francisco. The new plant is devoted to the design and manufacture of molded plastic closures. E. L. Fraser is in charge of closure sales.

It is the policy of Owens-Illinois to offer a complete packaging service and this is another step to bring the Coast factory into line with the company's Eastern factories.



FRITZSCHE BROTHERS SOAP LABORATORY

Celluplastic Opens New Plant

Celluplastic Corp., Newark, N. J., starts manufacturing operations in its new addition on or about February 15. The new factory is a two-story, fireproof, brick and glass block structure which occupies, with the old plant, an entire block. The plant is equipped with modern, straight-line automatic machinery for the production of plain and decorated Hycoloid and Clearsite plastic containers and specialties.

Noxzema Has Best Year

George A. Bunting, president of Noxzema Chemical Co., Baltimore, has reported that the year 1940 was the best in the history of the company, both in volume of business done and the gross profit realized. The sales amounted to $1,607,458.21, an increase of nearly 13 per cent. over the previous year, with a net profit of $321,452, equivalent to 80 cents a share on 400,000 shares outstanding, as compared with 30 cents in 1939.

Dow Chemical Earnings Steady

Dow Chemical Co. and subsidiaries report for the six months ended November 30, 1940, a net profit of $3,585,015, equivalent to $3.02 a share on 1,135,187 shares of common stock. This compares with a net profit of $3,445,111, or $3.19 a share on 1,031,988 common shares in the corresponding six months of the previous year.

Com. Solvents Adds to Research

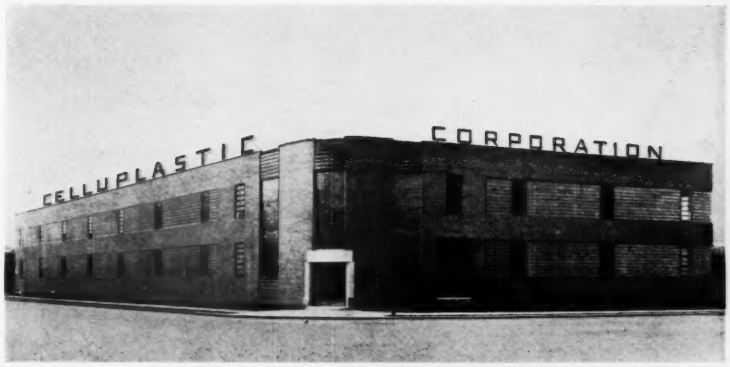
Four new members have been added to the research department of Commercial Solvents Corp., New York—Dr. Philip J. Baker, a graduate of Northwestern University; Dr. Ambrose G. Whitney, a graduate of University of Minnesota; and Dr. Richard S. Egly and Dr. Graham W. McMillan, both graduates of the University of Illinois.

Hoffmann La Roche Expands

Hoffmann La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering an offering of 150,000 shares of $20-par participating convertible preferred stock. The stock will be entitled to cumulative dividends of $1 per share before participating dividends. The proceeds from the sale of the stock will be used for the construction of a $1,000,000 laboratory for increased research and for working capital.

Two New Colgate Departments

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., Jersey City, N. J., has established two new departments—a merchandising department and a sales operation department. Alphonse N. LaBelle, formerly in the sales department, has been appointed merchandise manager in charge of the former, and Walter W. McKee has been made sales manager in charge of the latter.



Levis Named Chairman of Board

William E. Levis, formerly president of Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Toledo, has been elected chairman of the board, a position which now becomes the chief executive office. J. P. Levis, vice-president and general manager, has been made president of the company and also chairman of the board of Owens-Illinois Pacific Coast Co.

R. H. Barnard has been elected executive vice-president of the parent company and continues as head of the glass container division. C. B. Belknap has been made vice-chairman of the board and Henry S. Wade, former vice-president and general manager of Owens-Illinois Pacific Coast Co., has been elected president. His former position has been discontinued.

McKesson Sues Price, Waterhouse

A suit seeking $1,500,000 damages has been filed at Bridgeport, Conn., by McKesson & Robbins, Ltd., of Montreal, against the auditing firm of Price, Waterhouse & Co., which is charged with negligence, breach of contract and violation of the Companies Act of the Dominion of Canada. Thirty partners of Price, Waterhouse & Co., were named defendants.

The litigation was filed by stockholders of the concern and charged that the accounting firm, which has offices at New York, Montreal and Quebec, should have disclosed the true condition of the company prior to the receivership. It was pointed out that Price, Waterhouse & Co. certified balance sheets and profit and loss statements which showed substantial and ncreasing assets and profits for McKesson & Robbins, Ltd. while, actually, the firm suffered substantial losses and assets were wasted up to December 7, 1938, a few days before the fraud of its president, the late F. Donald Coster-Musica, was exposed.

Iodin Products

A new company, Iodin Products, Inc., has been formed in Los Angeles, with 2,500 shares of no-par capital stock. A. W. Wendt, 6331 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, represents the new group.

Minimum Wage 40 Cents

A minimum wage of 40 cents an hour for all employees engaged in the manufacture of drugs, medicines and toilet preparations was recommended in a report to Colonel Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, signed by Sumner H. Slichter, professor of economics of the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University. Mr. Schlichter served as chairman of the committee appointed to determine upon a minimum wage for the industry which was composed of six members representing the public, six representing the employees and six representing the employers. The employers' representatives were: James M. Buck, Jr., public relations director, Plough, Inc., Memphis; Melvin C. Eaton, vice-president and general manager, Norwich Pharmacal Co., Norwich, N. Y.; Herbert E. Carnes, comptroller, American Home Products Corp., Jersey City; Paul F. Vallee, Roger & Gallet, New York; Edward Beardsley, Miles Laboratories, Inc., Elkhart, Ind.; and George R. Flint, Eaton & Co., Decatur, Illinois.

The vote of the committee on the 40-cent minimum was 12 to 6, the employer members voting against it after motions for a 35-cent and a 37½-cent minimum proposed by members of the employer representatives had failed to carry.

The definition of the industry, as set forth in the administrative order creating the committee, is as follows: (1) The manufacture of packaging of any one or more of the following products: (a) drugs or medicinal preparations (other than food) intended for internal or external use in the diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of disease in, or to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals, or (b) dentifrices, cosmetics, perfume, or other preparations designed or intended for external application to the person for the purpose of cleansing, improving the appearance of, or refreshing the person, (c) provided that this definition shall not include the manufacture or packaging of shaving cream, shampoo, essential (volatile) oils, glycerine, and soap, or the milling or packaging without

Representatives

Mr. M. C. Boyd,
Quinby Building, Newark, N. J.

Mr. Douglas Haggerty,
122 E 42nd St., New York City

Mr. Warren Curry,
3950 Club Drive, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Norman Kole,
980 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. R. F. G. Byington,,
1260 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

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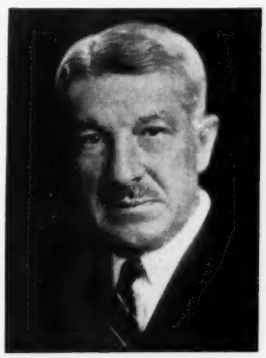
further processing of crude botanical drugs.

Boylston Heads Mallinckrodt

Dr. Arthur C. Boylston, a director since 1922 and vice-president and general manager since 1925 of Mallinckrodt Chemical

DR. ARTHUR C. BOYLSTON

Works, St. Louis, has been appointed president of the company to succeed the late Oscar L. Biebinger. Since his graduation from Harvard, Dr. Boylston has



DR. F. W. RUSSE

spent thirty two years with the company as research chemist, plant superintendent, and general manager. He has been active in the American Chemical Society, the

M. A. FROHOCK

American Association for the Advancement of Science and has served as president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association.

Dr. F. W. Russe, a director since 1922 and secretary since 1925, has been made vice-president of the company, retaining his position as secretary. In 1905 upon receiving the degree of Ph.D. from Harvard, Dr. Russe became a research chemist with Mallinckrodt Chemical Works and in 1906 was placed in charge of purchasing.

M. A. Frohock has also been made a vice-president. He has been a director since 1928, assistant secretary and treasurer since 1928, and general sales manager since 1935. Mr. Frohock joined Mallinckrodt as industrial engineer in 1910. In addition to the positions already mentioned, he has served as office manager and comptroller.

Mr. Frohock is now succeeded as general sales manager by S. W. Coleman. Mr. Coleman has had wide experience with Mallinckrodt, American Agricultural Chemical Co., Akron Soap Co., Swift & Co., and Hecker Products Co.

Felton Chemical Expanding

Felton Chemical Co., Inc., Brooklyn, is increasing the capacity of its Brooklyn plant. A substantial increase in business has necessitated the building of this addition.

According to present plans, the newly acquired space will be used for additional offices, more laboratories and an entire new flavor manufacturing department.

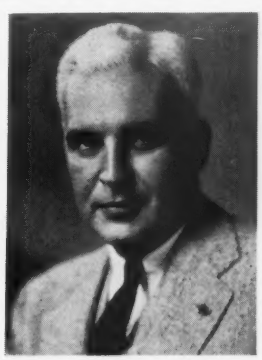
Louis Gampert on Trip

Louis Gampert, vice-president and general sales manager of Felton Chemical Co., Brooklyn, is on an extended trip to the Felton offices throughout the south, west and middle west.

Associations

McNutt to Address Drug Dinner

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, will be the speaker at the sixteenth annual dinner of the Drug,



PAUL V. McNUTT

Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade on March 13.

In 1939 President Roosevelt appointed Mr. McNutt Federal Security Administrator. This agency has among other functions control of the United States Public Health Service. In June of last year the Food and Drug Administration was placed under its jurisdiction.

Mr. McNutt was graduated from the University of Indiana in 1913 and received his law degree from Harvard in 1916. At the age of thirty-four he was appointed dean of the Indiana University Law School, serving for eight years. In 1933 he was elected Governor of Indiana and in 1937 was appointed by the President as United States High Commissioner of the Philippines.

Chemical Salesmen Installs

The new officers of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry were formally installed at a luncheon meeting at the Chemists' Club, New York, January 23. Walter Merrill, head of Joseph Turner & Co., Ridgefield, N. J., is the new president. He succeeds DeWitt Thompson, Mathieson Alkali Works.

The other officers installed were: vice-president, C. Oscar Lind, Dow Chemical Co.; treasurer, G. S. Furman, Merck & Co.; and secretary, John J. Butler, Industrial Chemical Sales Division of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co. Members of the executive committee are: Charles Frost, Prior Chemical Corp. and George Short, Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc.

A silver plaque was presented to Mr. Thompson, the retiring president, and desk sets were given to Frank McDonough, president of the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, and Joseph Wafer, the Industrial Chemical Sales Division of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., who retired from service on the executive committee.

A set of golf irons was presented to Phil LoBue, Joseph Turner & Co., who served as chairman of the entertainment committee during the year and watch chains and cuff links were given to the other members of the entertainment committee—Herbert Cottrell, Innis, Speiden & Co.; Frank Fanning, Malmstrom & Co.; Frank McHugh, New York Quinine & Chemical Works; J. P. Remensnyder, Heyden Chemical Corp.; and John Butler, Industrial Chemical Sales Division.

Phila. Drug Ex. Dinner

The annual banquet of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange was held January 30 at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Raymond G. Anderson, Merck & Co., the newly elected president acted as toastmaster. Among the speakers were E. Leidy Brendlinger, the Dill Co., retiring president and Charles H. Grabelow, director of purchases of the city of Philadelphia.

Other new officers of the exchange are: vice-president, Charles E. Vanderkleed,

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For permanent emulsions of both fixed and volatile oils. Insures complete, homogeneous mixture without trituration or special apparatus. An ideal, trouble-saving, money-saving emulsifier.

HOPKINS' PINEALCO

To make a dependable Syrup of White Pine Compound, N. F., standardize on Hopkins' Pinealco. Therapeutically reliable, uniform in color, odor and flavor. So highly concentrated, a single pound of Pinealco will yield about 20 pints of Syrup.

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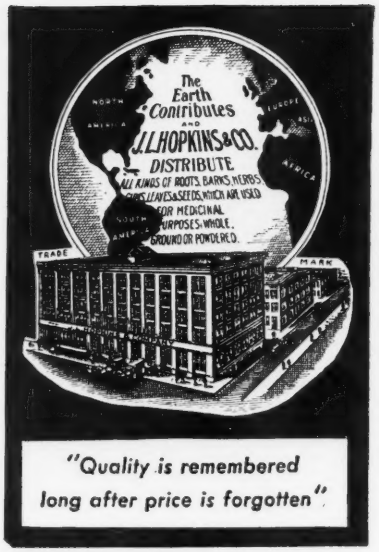
Assures snow-whiteness, neutral taste, absence of free alkali, low moisture content and very low residue of alcohol, water and sodium carbonate. Completely dependable uniformity and performance.

HOPKINS' EGYPTIAN HENNA

Consists solely of choice Egyptian Henna leaves. Laboratory tested. A 100% vegetable product. Milled on slow stone grinders assuring maximum coloring content. For repackaging or sale in bulk, this is the Henna that will build a profitable, repeat, quality business.



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ENGLEWOOD NEW JERSEY

McNeil Laboratories; secretary, J. Mervin Rosenberger, Smith, Kline & French, Inc.; treasurer, Harold C. Halberstadt, Shoemaker & Busch. The directors are: George F. Applin, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; E. Leidy Brendlinger, Dill Co.; R. A. Cain, Sharp & Dohme, Inc.; Harry Z. Krupp, Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Co.; Frank F. Law, John Wyeth & Bro.; Bruce Ludgate, Armstrong Cork Co.; Walter P. Miller, Jr., Walter P. Miller Co.; E. S. Paisley, National Drug Co.; and E. F. Schafer, Owens-Illinois Glass Co.

Raymond Grimshaw Anderson, the new president, is a native of Philadelphia and has been associated with Merck & Co. since 1913 with the exception of the war years when he served in the United States Marine Corps. He has at various times been stationed at the Rahway plant, at St. Louis and in Montreal. He has made his headquarters in Philadelphia since 1925.

Essential Dealers Elect

All of the officers of the Essential Oil Association of the United States were re-elected at the annual meeting, held at the Hotel Warwick, January 9. They are: president, Charles J. Fischbeck, P. R. Dreyer, Inc.; vice-president, V. H. Fischer, Dodge & Olcott Co.; secretary-treasurer, Robert B. Magnus, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard. The executive committee is composed of: J. H. Montgomery, Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.; H. C. Ryland, H. C. Ryland, Inc.; E. V. Killeen, George Lueders & Co.; Dr. E. C. Kunz, Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc.; and William Schilling, Jr., Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co.

Dr. Eric C. Kunz, chairman of the scientific section of the association reported on the year's work, and Edward V. Killeen, who founded the association in 1927, spoke on its early history.

Foragers Banquet

The forty-third annual banquet of the Foragers was held in the main dining room of the Midston House, New York, January 11. The guest of honor was R. J. Crawford, who joined the organization in 1908, served as vice-president in 1913, 1917 and 1918, and as president in 1920. His record is also unusual in that he has been associated during his entire business career with the American Hard Rubber Co. which he joined in 1889.

Chain Store Meeting May 22

The fourth annual convention of the National Association of Chain Drug Stores will be held at the Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, May 22, 23 and 24.

Bims Get-Together

The annual winter get-together of the Bims organization will be held February 20, at the Hotel Lafayette, New York.

T.G.A. Meeting June 9

The annual convention of the Toilet Goods Association has now been definitely scheduled for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 9, 10 and 11. L. R. Root, Scovill Manufacturing Co., who served as chairman of the convention last year has been reappointed. He will announce the name of the hotel at which the convention will be held at a later date.

H. Gregory Thomas, Bourjois, Inc., has been reappointed chairman of the program committee.

Obituaries

Karl S. Breckenridge

Karl S. Breckenridge, vice-president and director of American Can Co. from 1923 until his retirement January 1, died in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Chicago, January 28. He was seventy-one years old.

Mr. Breckenridge was born in Plymouth, Ohio, and became associated with the American Can Co. in 1901. From 1922 until his retirement the first of this year he was in charge of the central district with headquarters in Chicago.

Raymond Foster

Raymond Foster, former vice-president of the Bayer Aspirin Co. and former president of the Winthrop Chemical Co., died at his home in Ridgewood, N. J., January 14. He was sixty-seven years of age.

Mr. Foster began his business career with Schieffelin & Co. as an office boy. Later he became a salesman for Schieffelin who was the American agent for Farbenfabriken vorm Friedr. Bayer & Co., Germany, who developed phenacetin, trional, veronal and aspirin. In 1907 when the Bayer company undertook to market its products in the United States, Mr. Foster was engaged to head its representatives here.

At the beginning of the World War when Bayer's was sold by the Alien Property Custodian to Sterling Products Co., Wheeling, Mr. Foster became directing head of the new organization. Subsequently Sterling Products made him president of the Winthrop Chemical Co.

J. S. Keene

J. S. Keene, president and general manager of the First Texas Chemical Manufacturing Co., died at Dallas, January 15. Mr. Keene's death was caused by pneumonia.

Paul N. Leech

Dr. Paul Nicholas Leech, secretary of the council on pharmacy and chemistry of the American Medical Association, died January 14 at the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, shortly after he suffered a brain hemorrhage in his office at the American Medical Association. He was fifty-one years old.

Dr. Leech was born in Oxford, Ohio, and was graduated from Miami University there in 1910. He received his M. S. from the University of Chicago in 1911 and his Ph.D. from the latter in 1913. He also held the honorary degree of master of pharmacy from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

He was a research assistant at the University of Chicago from 1911 to 1913. In 1913 he joined the staff of the American Medical Association as a chemist and in 1923 became director of the chemical laboratory. In 1932 he was made secretary of the council on pharmacy and chemistry and, when the division of foods, drugs, and physical therapy was created, Dr. Leech was appointed director.

Stephen Louis

Stephen Louis, assistant treasurer of Monsanto Chemical Co., died in St. Louis, January 9, after a long illness. He was fifty-nine years old.

Mr. Louis was born in France and came to this country when he was eighteen, teaching in a French school in Louisiana for some time. He then moved to St. Louis where he was employed by the City of St. Louis and by Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co. In 1917, when the company consisted of a single plant in St. Louis, he joined Monsanto. He was made assistant treasurer of the company in 1929.

L. C. Morris

L. C. Morris, southern representative for Aromatic Products, Inc., died January 3 after a long illness. He made his headquarters in Atlanta.

John L. Tiffany

John L. Tiffany, business manager of American Cyanamid Co. from 1930 until his retirement in 1936, died at the South County Hospital, Providence, R. I., January 13. He was sixty-four years old.

Mr. Tiffany's first position was with the H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia. In 1915 he went to the Lederle Laboratories, Inc. where he expanded the plant's facilities for the production of diphtheria serum and was one of the first workers in the commercial production of pneumonia serum. Although he was not a chemist, all of his work was in the field of chemistry. He went to American Cyanamid Co. when that company took over Lederle Laboratories, Inc.

Clifford L. Weston

Clifford L. Weston, one of the representatives for Aromatic Products, Inc., New York, died December 26 after an illness of several weeks. He was sixty years of age.

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INDUSTRY'S BOOKS

Any book reviewed in this section can be purchased direct from THE DRUG AND COSMETIC INDUSTRY at regular publisher's price.

Food, Health, Vitamins, by R. H. A. Plimmer D.Sc., (London), and Violet G. Plimmer, Eighth Ed., 233 pp., Longmans, Green & Co., New York, Cloth, $1.60.

The principal change in this edition is a fuller account of the total quantity of food, of protein and of minerals. In the first edition the importance for health of an adequate or optimum supply of vitamins was stressed, a view which has been adopted and is now the main consideration of most writers and workers on nutrition. The immense volume of research work devoted to vitamins has culminated in the knowledge of the exact chemical constitution of vitamins A, B_1, B_2, C and D; the pellagra-preventing substance, PP, has been identified as nicotinic acid. The vitamin content of the chief foodstuffs has been measured in International Units and these figures are used in this edition. Gradually the value of vitamins is being recognized in the practice of medicine and in daily life.

A Manual of the Common Contagious Diseases, by Philip Moen Stimson, A.B., M.D., Third Ed., Illus., 465 pp., Lea & Febiger, Phila., Cloth, $4.00.

A large part of the book has been rewritten and much new material has been added. Nine colored photographs have been included and add greatly to the value of this edition. The present edition offers sound, comprehensive, definite, concise and helpful instruction, presented in a not too technical style and covering all of the more common contagious diseases. A great body of sound and indispensable material, exceptionally well organized, makes this a clinical guide of unusual value for practitioners, specialists in children's diseases, health officers, school and industrial physicians, internes and nurses. Contents: Principles of Contagion; Serum Reactions; Diphtheria; Vincent's Angina; Scarlet Fever; Measles; Rubella; Whooping Cough; Mumps; Chickenpox; Smallpox; Vaccination Against Smallpox; Meningococcus Meningitis; Poliomyelitis; General Management of Contagious Diseases; Glossary; Index; Summary of Common Contagious Diseases.

Physical Chemistry of High Polymeric Systems, by H. Mark, 345 pp., Illus., Interscience Publishers, Inc., New York, Cloth, $6.50.

During the last few years the chemistry of the high polymers has passed through an important phase of development and has become an independent, rapidly expanding branch of chemical science. Its increasing technical importance and the close relation to the biological sciences justifies a comprehensive treatment of the whole sphere of high polymer chemistry. Ten years ago interest centered in the structural principle governing the high polymers, the forces of cohesion of large molecules and the paths leading from the chemistry of the low molecular substances to the high polymers. Today these fundamentals may be regarded as solved in essentials and the research worker in this field is occupied with other questions. What physical and chemical methods have proved necessary and effective in the preparation, purification, examination and elucidation of the high polymers? In what manner and under which conditions can the fundamental laws of physical chemistry be applied to the high polymers? In this volume (the second of the series) an attempt has been made to treat the problems discussed above and to take the reader shortly through those parts of general and physical chemistry particularly necessary to a study of the high polymers. Contents: A—The Geometry of Molecules; B—The Internal Motions of Molecules; C—Primary and Secondary Valences; D—Crystal Structure, Lattice Forces and Chemical Structure of The Unit Cell; E—Molecular Arrangement in Liquids and the Investigation of Very Minute Crystals; F—The Behavior of Mixtures; G—Kinetic Phenomena in High Polymer Chemistry.

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Photodynamic Action and Diseases Caused By Light, by Harold Francis Blum, Ph.D., 309 pp., Reinhold Publishing Corp., New York, Cloth, $6.00.

As a model system, photodynamic action is of interest for the elucidation of other photobiological processes. There can be little doubt that photodynamic action is a casual factor in certain diseases of domestic animals, which have distinct economic importance. Part III of this book is devoted to a statement of present knowledge of diseases produced by light in domestic animals. Sensitivity to light among human beings is usually regarded as a very rare oddity, and has received little attention from the medical profession in general. Recent studies, however, indicate that light may play an important role in the occurrence of skin cancer, which fact gives special interest to this group of diseases. Several types of sensitivity to light may be distinguished. The discussion of these diseases in Part IV will help to clarify this subject. Sensitivity to light has occurred as a result of the administration of photodynamic substances as therapetuic or diagnostic agents, as well as from contact with such substances in manufacturing processes where, in certain instances, such contact may be regarded as an important industrial risk. Later chapters of the book are devoted to the discussion of these subjects. Contents: Part I—Introduction; Part II—Photodynamic Action; Part III—Diseases Produced by Light in Domestic Animals; Part IV—Diseases Produced by Light in Man. Of particular interest is the discussion of sunburn. This book is another of the American Chemical Society Monograph Series.

Treble Damages Under The Anti-trust Laws, by Paul E. Hadlick, 504 pp., Ransdell Inc., Washington, Cloth, $5.00.

This is a record of treble damage cases under the anti-trust laws. Contents include, chapters I to XLVIII respectively are as follows: Montague versus Lowry; The Chattanooga Foundry Case; The Danbury Hatters' Case; Foreign Shipping; Railroads, Bananas; Shoe Machinery; Tobacco Cases; Creamery Package Case; Book Publishers; Powder; Eastman Kodak; Assignment of Claim; The Frey Cases; Coronado and Other Coal Cases; Baseball Leagues; Advertising Contracts; Bill Posters; Vaudeville Circuits; Motion Pictures; Victor Talking Machine; Paper; Apex Hosiery Case; Aluminum; Red Cedar Shingles; Drug Case; Window Glass; Sugar; Rubber; Ballard Oil; Building Trades; Mitchell Woodbury Case; Distillers; Grain Futures; Suits by Stockholders; Damage and Injunctive Relief in Same Action; Production of Documents, Bills of Particulars, Interrogatories and Bills of Discovery; Jurisdiction; Statute of Limitations; Accord and Satisfaction; New Trials Granted; Failure of Proof and Reversal Because of Lack of Interstate Commerce; Demurrers Sustained; Demurrers Overruled; Treble Damage Suit Cannot Be Based on Violation of Federal Trade Commission Act; Nolo Contendere and Final Judgements; Collateral Attacks; Discrimination under Section 2 of the Clayton Act.

Pharmacology and Therapeutics, by C. W. Edmunds, M.D., and J. A. Gunn, M.D., 12th Ed., Illus., Lea & Febiger, Phila., 852 pp., Cloth, $6.50.

When this work first appeared, in 1899, it was recognized as being "the first severely critical, rigorously scientific, general text-book to be written in English by an experimental pharmacologist." Since the death of Dr. Cushny, the present authors have endeavored to maintain, not merely the critical spirit of the book, but the text as far as possible. For many years the trend of pharmacology was critical, with the result that many worthless drugs were dropped from the pharmacopoeia. Constructive pharmacology is growing, however, and the extensive additions and alterations in this edition bear witness to its advances and to an increasing interest in therapeutics. Every year witnesses the investigation of many new pharmacological agents, especially new synthetic compounds. In this work stress is laid upon those drugs which are of therapeutic importance such as sulfanilamide, sulfapyridine and allied compounds. Outline of Contents: Part I—The Action of Inorganic Substances; Part II—Substances Which are Characterized Chiefly by Their Local Action; Part III—Substances Characterized Chiefly by Their Action After Absorption; Part IV—Anthelmintics; Part V—Antiseptics and Disinfectants; Part VI—Vaccines, Toxins, Antitoxins (Vegetable Toxalbumins). Classification of Drugs According to Their Therapeutic Uses.

Modern Drug Encyclopedia and Therapeutic Guide, by Jacob Gutman, M.D., Second Edition, 1644 pp., New Modern Drugs, New York, Cloth, $7.00.

This work gives the descriptions of 11,114 modern, nonpharmacopoeial, ethical medicinal preparations in 15,629 forms, comprising: 3,421 drugs and chemicals, 663 biologicals, 691 endocrines, 2,270 ampoule medicaments, 3,190 individual and group allergens and 879 miscellaneous products. Since the publication in 1934 of the first edition of this work, many remarkable advances as well as many vital changes have been made in drug therapy, which are of paramount importance to the medical profession. In spite of past endeavors to keep abreast of such changes by issuing widely distributed quarterly supplements, there arose a great demand for an entirely new, completely revised and enlarged edition, which would present all helpful information in a compact form in one volume. In this new work, all the numerous, valuable drugs, especially in the fields of endocrinology, vitamin therapy and chemotherapy, which have enriched our therapeutic armamentarium during the past several years, are fully described. The descriptions of all preparations which, since their first publication, have been altered in composition and other features, have been completely revised. This is an invaluable reference book to anyone in the drug industry.

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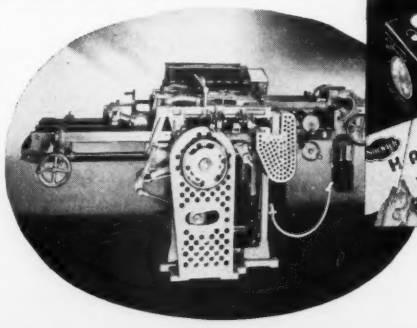

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PRODUCTION FORUM

BY Francis Chilson
PRODUCTION ENGINEER

PERSONNEL RELATIONSHIPS

Last month we commented on the fact that there was danger in stopwatching workers to death and that in general we have got to learn more about dealing with workers as human beings no different from ourselves. I was very much excited in the interim to discover an article in the *Reader's Digest*, by Stuart Chase dealing with the research work in personnel relationships which has been going forward for sixteen years at the Hawthorne plant of the Western Electric Co. under the supervision of M. I. T., Harvard, and the Rockefeller Foundation. This work, of which the article referred to is an epitome, has been described in detail in a volume, MANAGEMENT AND THE WORKER, by Professor F. J. Roethlisberger and W. J. Dickson and published by the Harvard University Press, and it clearly proves that the worker's output is far more dependent upon his mental attitude than it is upon piece rates or working conditions.

When the work began in 1924, two groups of employees were selected. One group was to be a control group working under the usual working conditions. The other group was a test group which was to work under improved conditions. At first the engineers in charge of the program felt that lighting had much to do with the worker's output, so the test group was put into an area with improved lighting. The result was that the output of the test group immediately went up. However, the interesting thing was that the output of the control group also went up although working conditions and pay rates had not been changed. A long series of experiments was made; longer rest periods and more of them were provided but the result was always substantially the same. When the output of the test group went up, the output of the control group also went up for no apparent reason.

Then the investigators decided to reverse the procedure and instead of continuing to improve the working conditions of the test group, they took all privileges away from them. Rest periods were abolished; a full 48 hour week was restored; they deprived the workers of the hot lunches, and in every respect restored the conditions under which the original control group worked. As Chase says, according to all the rules of factory management, the privileged workers should have been disgruntled and their output should have been lowered accordingly. But instead the output jumped to an all time high!

In casting about for some logical explanation for this paradox, investigators realized that every worker in both groups had been taken into the complete confidence of the management in every particular and were just as much interested in results as the investigators were. The scientists then realized that the mysterious human factor about which we know so little must provide the answer.

During the period while the tests were in progress the investigators had become intimate personal friends of all the workers and had become their confidants. They then realized that workers' attitudes were far more important than working conditions or even wages. Accordingly, the investigators set up a system under which all workers could talk in confidence to the interviewers. Workers were not required to talk about their work. They could talk about family troubles or anything else; they could make as many complaints about their work, management, wages, etc., as they saw fit. As these interviews progressed, it was noticed that production

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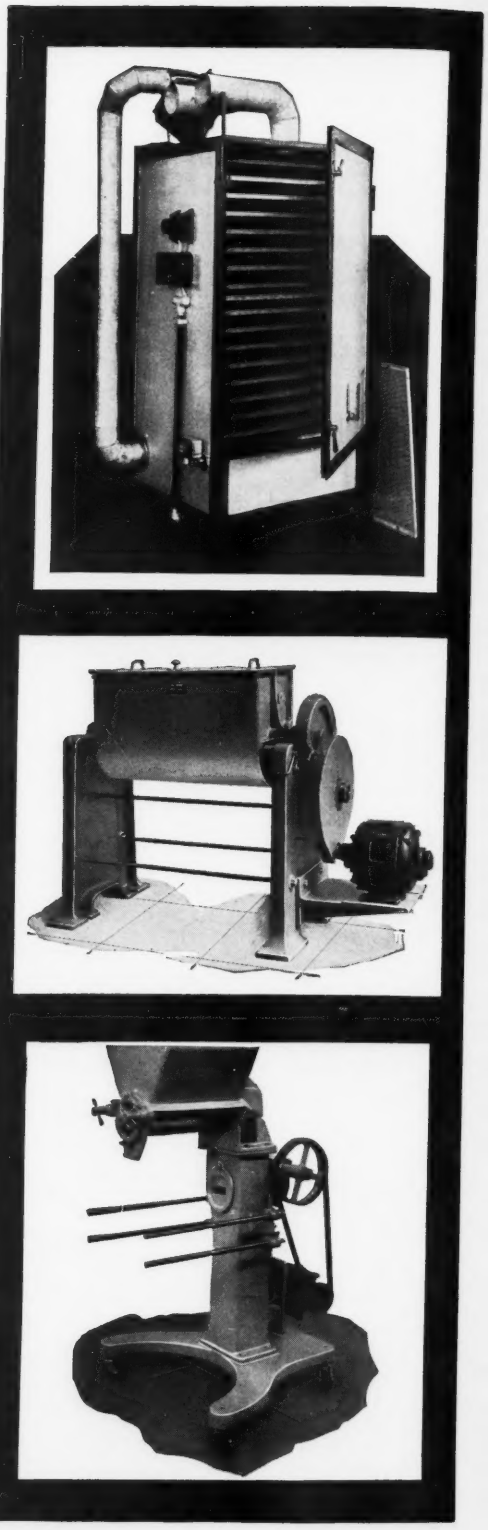

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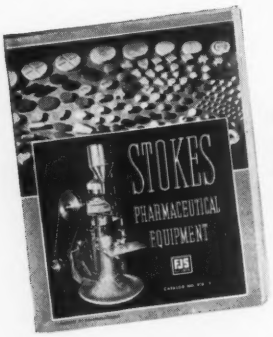

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continued to increase. The workers had got everything off their chests which had been troubling them and they began to look upon their work with less jaundiced eyes.

It was noticed for instance that employees began to comment on the improved quality of the food being served in the lunch rooms, although no actual improvement had taken place. They simply felt better about their work and their co-workers and the food tasted better to them. One important point was made in connection with time and motion study, which was that workers cannot be turned into machines and that they have little idiosyncrasies which should be tolerated. Chase says, "Beware, you stop-watch motion study men, of destroying little ways like these. You may run into the paradox of decreasing output by saving motions." This is what we have been trying to say to you without knowing exactly how to say it properly for the last several months. It is a philosophy which we have always believed in and have always tried to follow. "Do unto others . . ."

FLOOR LEVELS

A considerable amount of new construction is going on or is being planned throughout the industry. One of the questions confronting the engineers and plant managers who have the responsibility of making the layouts and of selecting building types is that of determining the height of the main operating floor. In order to get tail-board loading and unloading, it is customary practice to make the level of the first floor 3½' above grade. When the building is to contain a basement, there is no problem involved in securing this height and, as a matter of fact, it actually saves a considerable amount of excavating to place the first floor at least 3½' above the surrounding terrain. However, when the building contains no basement, it is necessary, if the main floor is to be raised above surrounding grade, to fill between the walls, and this is a very expensive procedure as we recently found out. It does occasionally happen that if the ground is irregular and the construction of the building is carefully planned, it is possible to install a loading dock without having to go to the expense of filling between the foundation walls. In other instances an irregular terrain may make it possible to keep the building at grade and to build a ramp down to floor level. But when the surrounding territory is perfectly level, the construction of such a ramp of course is quite expensive and may actually be, depending upon ground conditions, equally expensive as filling between walls.

When ground conditions and building costs afford no alternative, it still is possible to get tail-board loading and unloading by the installation of an elevating platform similar to that made by Walker Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis. This table has a capacity of 7,500 lbs. and it will raise a load from the floor to any predetermined height up to 5'. It consists of four corner posts and a steel platform which is raised and lowered by means of an overhead hoist. Installation is made simply by bolting the corner posts to the floor. The top of the platform then comes to within 4" of the floor and a little steel ramp is provided so that a lift truck can be backed up to the platform of the loading elevator. A similar, but more expensive, installation can be secured by installing a hydraulic lift such as you commonly see in service stations for elevating cars. Either device costs only a small fraction of what either ramping or raising the main floor level would cost. By using such an elevation provision can be made for backing an incoming or outgoing truck directly into the building so that the truck can be loaded or unloaded with the building doors closed.

Since the Walker unit is built in sizes up to 16' long, it will hold three or four skids at a time and thus avoids the intermittent operation of the elevators while the truck is being charged or discharged. By building a platform adjacent to the lift, it would be possible to keep the elevator in the raised position until an entire truck had been disposed of. One advantage of an elevator of this sort over a fixed dock installation is that it can be adjusted in height to suit the changes in the level of the truck beds as the weight increases or decreases on the springs.

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Many of you have the problem of making materials which must either be pasteurized before bottling or cooled before bottling. Syrups, for example, often must be cooled before medicaments are added and the final product bottled. There are numerous ways of doing this but one of the best is to use a vertical heat exchanger.

The Walter Maguire Co., 330 W. 42 St., New York, have developed an oval tube internal heat exchanger made of solid stainless steel. The shape of the tubes is such that greater contact is assured and in consequence greater efficiency per foot of tubing is secured for this unit. Since this exchanger was built primarily for the dairy industry, it is designed in a sanitary fashion throughout. By removing a couple of end plates and gaskets, the interior of the tubes is completely exposed. It may be of interest to you to know that this same organization makes stainless steel tables, sinks, and all manner of conveyors. It has an established reputation in the dairy industry.

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A new type of colloid mill has just been introduced by C. O. Bartlett & Snow Co., 6250 Harvard, Cleveland. This mill gives the material a shearing, fluxing, and mixing action that should provide excellent dispersion. The material coming into the mill from an inlet funnel strikes vanes on a rotor which operates at 10,800 RPM. The vanes force the material to the rotor periphery at a pressure of 150 lbs. per square inch. At the periphery of the rotor the housing forms a primary stator and the material is forced downward between the rotor and this stator to a second section below it and forces it to pass

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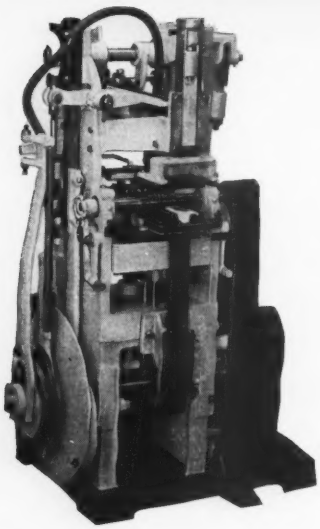
When they buy **ONE** *Labelrite*
They come back for **MORE!**

A RECORD PROVEN IN THE SALE OF OVER 600 **LABELRITES** SINCE 1937

PERFECTLY UNIFORM LABELING

PERFECT REGISTER— LABEL COMPLETELY GLUED DOWN

NO BOTTLE-WIPING



These Purex products are labeled on the Pony Labelrite. Purex Products, Inc., bought their first Labelrite over a year ago; now use three! Good proof of Labelrite benefits.

Manufacturers are quick to note obsolescence in equipment, and usually standardize on Labelrites when they have installed one unit.

The perfect registry of Labelrites, their speed, and their ability to eliminate the need for "bottle-wiping," as well as the simplicity of "changeover" from one size to another, and the petty-cash cost of change parts are speedily apparent. Busy men want that kind of labeling; *and they get it with Labelrites.*

Now, when raw material costs are going up, the lowered production costs made possible by Labelrites are doubly important. If you haven't used a Labelrite, and want to see them "in production" ask for a demonstration. We'll be glad to arrange for one . . .

May we send a Catalog!

NEW JERSEY MACHINE CORPORATION

1600 Willow Avenue — Hoboken, N. J.

CHICAGO OFFICE, 549 WEST WASHINGTON BLVD.

● *Sales and Service Representatives in 12 Industrial Centres* ●

through a labyrinth of tight-fitting rings machined on the bottom of the rotor and on top of the stator proper. The material is again forced to travel between these circular rings to the interior section of the rotor and stator and finally into a third section which is machined smooth and connected with the discharge outlet. In other words, the material is forced through the rings on the stator and rotor against centrifugal pressure into a section between the rotor and stator which is perfectly smooth. The unit is fitted with jackets for heating or for cooling. The machine is furnished in four sizes with rotor diameters from 4″ to 12″ and it is claimed that it can be taken apart, cleaned, and reassembled in four minutes. It sounds too good to be true but the construction of the machine is such that it should do a good job on any emulsion or suspension.

FEEDER

Dry materials can be fed at a definitely controlled rate of speed and in a continuous manner by a new feeder just introduced by the Syntron Co., Homer City, Penn. Unlike other units made by this concern, this device actually weighs the material continuously. It is not merely a vibrator. You can change the rate of feeding between 8 oz. and 200 lbs. per minute and a very high accuracy is claimed for it. The assembly consists of a small supply hopper, a vibrator to prevent arching, a vibrating feeder, a constant speed belt conveyor, and a weighing scale from which the conveyor is suspended. In addition, there are the necessary controls for the vibrator and for controlling the rate of flow.

PARTITIONED JARS

Some time ago we had a brainstorm which seemed to have merchandising possibilities but, after discussing it with an advertising man, I was informed that the essential idea, consisting as it did of a partitioned cream jar, had been used for some purposes before. However, I still think the idea had merit. The thought was to use an opal jar having a partitioned interior, the partitions of course being molded into the jar. The sections would not need to be the same size and each would contain a different kind of cream such as a cleansing cream, tissue cream, and powder foundation. The name of each cream would be embossed upon the top of the partitions which, in turn, would have to be high enough to form a seal against the cap liner. The merchandising hook is that, since most cosmetic writers believe that multi-purpose creams are unscientific, the thing to do is to sell the two or three necessary creams in a single jar which easily could be carried in a traveling bag. We had a method worked out by which the three types of cream could be filled simultaneously to save handling the jar three separate times. We proposed to do this by using an ice cream filler which is designed for filling several different ice cream flavors into the same brick mold simultaneously. The operations of capping and labeling, of course, would be the same as in handling any other jar. In other words, I felt that a jar containing two or three kinds of cream could be turned out at the same production cost as the production of a jar of any individual cream. The jar itself would not be expensive necessarily because jars which are used for library paste have partitions molded into then to hold the brush. Since these pots of paste are sold for ten or fifteen cents, the jar must indeed be decidedly inexpensive.

PRESSURE EXTRACTION

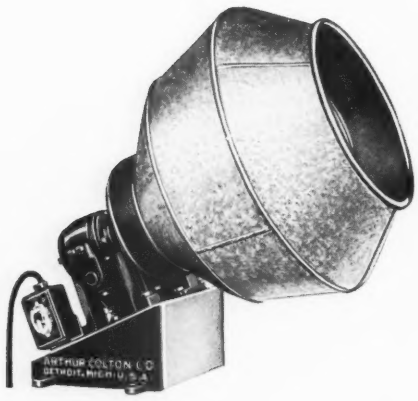
We have never given up the hope that some day continuous presses will be used in extraction operations, particularly on water extractions such as cascara. Accordingly we have been on the lookout for equipment which might be adapted for this purpose. We happened to notice in the wine industry a continuous press made by Valley Foundry and Machine Works, Fresno, Cal. This is used for the extraction of all manner of fruit juices and also for the grapes used in making wines. It consists of a pair of very rugged conveying screws mounted within heavy, perforated separation chambers. The design of the screws is such as to permit conveying slimy materials. At the discharge end of the screws

there are a couple of end plugs held in place by means of heavy screws and these serve to regulate the pressure exerted on the material. The material to be squeezed is simply dumped into a hopper and carried through the extraction chambers and the pulp is discharged from the extreme end of the screws.

The work we did with continuous pressure some time ago revealed some interesting facts. We found for example that barks and leafy drugs required comparatively little pressure to remove the percolate. This was particularly true of drugs having a water menstruum. We also found that no amount of pressure would completely separate an alcohol menstruum from woody drugs such as mandrake. Five thousand pounds pressure applied to mandrake produced a marc which was sensibly dry but which, when analyzed in the laboratory, still contained 40% alcohol. This indicates that while a suitably designed press might be applied to drugs of this character, to expedite the removal of the several washes, it would be necessary in the end to dry the residual marc to recover the alcohol, but on the soft spongy drugs it should work like a charm.

NEW COLTON BENCH TYPE COATING STAND

(MOTOR DRIVEN)



SPECIFICATIONS

¼ H.P., 1750 R.P.M., 110 V.—1 Phase Master Right Angle Geared Head Motor

Revolutions of Pan	**36 per minute**
Bench Space	**24″ x 14″ x 26″**
Approx. Net Weight	**100 lbs.**
Approx. Gross Weight, Boxed for Export	**175 lbs.**

THIS newly designed Bench Stand (Motor Driven) is far superior to the old Belt Drive from countershaft. The maximum diameter of Pan (either Copper or Galvanized Iron) recommended is 20″ diameter and pans are interchangeable on Stand.

This Motor Driven Stand lends itself particularly for small batches and especially as a teaching adjunct for Universities and Colleges.

ARTHUR COLTON CO.

2620 EAST JEFFERSON AVENUE

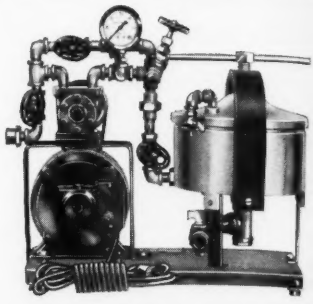
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

ESTABLISHED 1884

SPARKLER Horizontal-Plate FILTERS

• SURE CURE

FOR FILTERING PROBLEMS



FROM PILOT PLANT THROUGH PRODUCTION

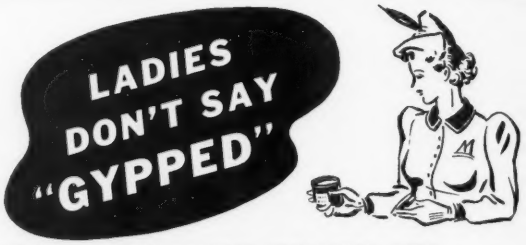
Forget filtering worries. There's a Sparkler Horizontal-Plate Filter to meet every requirement of drug and cosmetic manufacturer. Sparkler equipment is engineered to cut filtering time, improve quality and reduce costs. It filters anything from heaviest wax to the most volatile chemicals—faster, more efficiently than any other unit on the market. Advantages include greater speed and capacity; compactness; portability; intermittent service without disturbing clarity; and easy cleaning. As a filter medium, filter papers of all grades may be used as well as cloth, asbestos cloth or asbestos paper, glass cloth, metal cloth or filter aids of various kinds.

Capacities from 1 pint to 10,000 g. p. h.

Write for full information today

SPARKLER Manufacturing Company

1204 WEBSTER AVENUE • CHICAGO, ILL.



BUT...THEY DO THINK IT!

"Gypped!" It's a harsh word, yet, it exactly describes the reaction of a woman who opens an underfilled container. Such a jar may contain full weight and measure but the purchaser won't think so. As a result—good customers may be lost *permanently*.

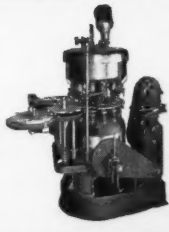
Such underfilling, unavoidable because of manufacturing variations in container capacities, is completely prevented by the new FMC Special Filler which gives you

NEW "Predetermined Level" FILLING

Fills 100 or More 1-Ounce Jars Per Minute TO UNIFORM LEVEL

This FMC Special Filler not only gives you *High-Speed* filling, but eliminates Underfilling . . . Overflow . . . smearing of jars, labels, belts and capping machines.

Fills any free flowing light or heavy liquids or pastes—hot or cold—into any size, wide mouthed bottles or jars.



Ask For This Demonstration!

Send us a quantity of your product and containers. We will fill them with FMC Special Filler and send to you—or you can have one of your Representatives present to watch the filling operation. And we'll tell you *how fast* one operator can fill them. *No obligation.*

FOOD MACHINERY CORPORATION

(Sprague-Sells Division) Hoopeston, Illinois

ASPIRIN PACKAGE

The price of tin plate is going up as all metals must in a period of war preparations. A number of firms are looking for substitutes for various materials. The other day I had a sample of a small foil lined paper board package with glued ends and a metal pouring spout, such as you see on salt containers, inserted in its side. The thought occurred to me that a package of this type might well be adapted for packaging all manner of tablets such as aspirin. It is obvious also that a larger carton of the same type and with the same pouring spout could be used for packaging hundreds of aspirins. Any type of paper board would suffice but foil board has moisture resisting qualities which ordinary paper board lacks.

It is very possible that the consumption of metals also may afford a very grand opportunity for manufacturers of plastics because, through increases in tonnage, it may be possible to introduce plastics or plastics combined with other materials into fields hitherto closed to plastics because of price.

PORTABLE ELEVATOR

Recently we mentioned the possibility of using for tablet granulations and similar work a pony mixer mounted above the floor instead of on it in the usual manner and to use with this high mounted mixer a portable table of the same height as the base so that a can could be pulled off and transferred to other processing operations. We happened to notice that Lyon Iron Works, Greene, N. Y., make a portable, foot-operated, hydraulic elevating table. The use of this device to convey pony mixer cans from the mixer to other processing units would permit the operator to adjust the height of the can to suit the nature of the corollary units into which the can would be discharged.

VACUUM PUMP

If you have a product which is highly susceptible to metallic contamination you may be interested in investigating the Huber Vacuum-Pressure Pump made by Huber Pump Co., 90 West St., New York. This pump consists of a housing containing an off-center rotor and a rubber tube connecting the inlet and outlet, both of which are located on top of the housing. Rotation of the rotor exerts pressure on the internal hose in a continuous manner, thus forcing the liquid to travel from inlet to outlet.

It is contended that this pump will develop a lift of 30′ and a pressure of 100 lbs.; that it can be used as a vacuum pump,; that it is made in sizes from 110 gals. per minute to 150 gals. per minute; that it can be used for high vacuum operations, and that it is noiseless. It is without doubt a very ingenius pump and the life of the internal tubing depends, obviously, on the number of times it can be flexed before it begins to crack. It is possible, however, to obtain all manner of tubes, including synthetic rubber. The pump, of course, requires no internal lubrication and the product never comes into contact with metal in any way.

AIR POWERED MIXER

Eastern Eng. Co., 45 Fox St., New Haven, announces a newly designed air powered unit which is explosion proof and can be operated without danger in the presence of serious fire hazards. Its special air motor permits a wide adjustment in speed, making this mixer ideally suited for operations which require change of mixing speed during the mixing process. This mixer

was designed as a portable batch mixer with suitable characteristics for the average job in 50 or 100 gallon containers. It can be used only where compressed air is available.

The air motor is ball bearing, ¼ H. P. with maximum speed of 2000 RPM. on 100 lbs. pressure. Its speed can be varied by reducing the air pressure. It is equipped with an exhaust silencer and an adjustable clamp to be used for attaching the mixer to the edge of the container.

HUMIDIFYING PAPER STOCK

It is very desirable to humidify labels, circulars, and also corrugated liners which are used on automatic packaging equipment. There are several ways of doing this. Some firms humidify the entire storage area where such materials are kept. Others utilize a humidifying cabinet large enough to contain several days' run. Our personal conviction is that it is better to humidify the entire storage area so as to keep all the paper at a constant moisture content. Walton Laboratories, Inc., Irvington, N. J., has just introduced a large capacity industrial type humidifier. This unit will vaporize one gallon of water an hour. It may be suspended from the ceiling or mounted in any other desired fashion. It is furnished with a supply tank, float control, and connections for a water line.

SIDEWALK SWEEPER

Those of you who have plants covering a substantial amount of territory will be interested in the Ideal Roto Sweeper made by the Ideal Power Lawn Mower Co., Lansing, Mich. This unit can be used for cleaning large areas and for out of door walks, including snow removal.

Machines of ENGINEERED DESIGN

Write for BOTTLING ENGINEER HAND BOOK

for

CLEANING . . . . .
FILLING . . . . . .
CAPPING . . . . . .
CORKING . . . . . .
CONVEYING . . .
FILTERING . . . .
ETC.

U. S. BOTTLERS MACHINERY CO.
4009 N. ROCKWELL ST., CHICAGO

4 operations in One Step

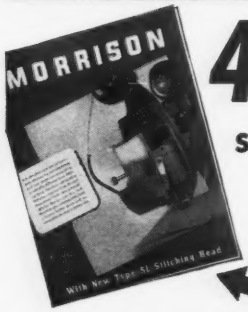
Blending
Bolting
Separating
Pulverizing

Face powder and rouge can now be made in one simple operation—no pre-milling of color, no sifting. A rough pre-mixing of all ingredients and then passing them thru the Mikro gives a thoroly blended, uniform, finished product without specks.

Production costs reduced, quality improved, color and perfume extended, dust nuisance eliminated—these and other advantages are yours with the Mikro-Pulverizer. Write for a list of leaders using Mikros in the drug and cosmetic industries.

PULVERIZING MACHINERY COMPANY
108 Valley Road
Roselle Park, N.J.

INFORMATION IF YOU PLEASE



about a New 4-WAY SAVING for your Shipping Department

ASK FOR THIS FREE CATALOG

● Here is a new way to save time, save labor, save money, save your product from damage: Use properly designed corrugated or solid-fibre shipping containers and seal them top and bottom with the revolutionary new Morrison wire stitcher, with SL-type head.

14 unique features make this machine different and better, more efficient and less expensive to operate than any other wire stitcher on the market.

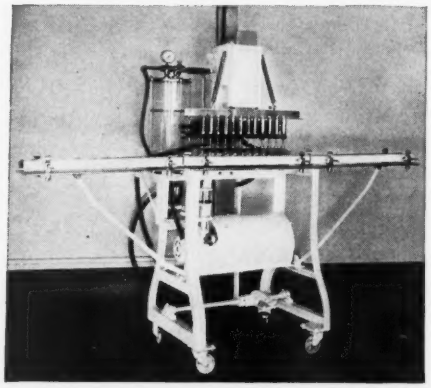
Now when improved methods pay extra dividends in increased output and production savings, you should know all about Morrison wire stitching. Write today.

SEYBOLD DIVISION, Harris-Seybold-Potter Co. • 851 Washington St., Dayton, O.

MORRISON

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES

THE ERTEL "EMSA" FILLER IS SENSATIONAL



The performance record of this new model has surpassed our own expectations.

A low cost multiple spout vacuum filler available in stainless steel, hard rubber or plated bronze materials.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

ERTEL ENGINEERING CORPORATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND FACTORY AT
42 MILL STREET, KINGSTON, N. Y.
NEW YORK SALES OFFICE AND SHOWROOM
40 WEST 48th STREET

MANUFACTURERS OF LIQUID HANDLING EQUIPMENT

AIR DISTRIBUTOR

Nearly everyone is using Anemostats for the distribution of air from duct systems. These units are quite expensive but it appears that competitive manufacturers are making less expensive units. For example, Plandaire Inc., Box 7350 Oak P. O., Pittsburgh, makes a unit known as the Kno-Draft type SR. This device is intended for ceiling mounting in a duct and is intended to discharge and suck up returned air without drafts.

WHAT'S NEW

Plastic tiles are being made from Lustron, a translucent plastic material manufactured by Monsanto Co., St. Louis. These tiles are being made in the form of hollow blocks which bolt together forming a lustrous tile wall which can be obtained in all imaginable colors. Office and laboratory decorators will be interested to know that, since these tiles are translucent, beautiful effects can be secured by backlighting them.

Synthetic glycerine is being made from petroleum by the Shell Development Co., Emeryville, Cal., according to a statement made by the director of research of this company, Dr. E. C. Williams, to the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. It is claimed that a semi-commercial plant has already been established for making this product and that it is intended as a substitute for natural glycerine in all its manifold uses.

Magnesium sulphate plaster is being made according to a report made to the American Institute of Chemical Engineers by E. P. Schoch and Wm. Cunningham of the University of Texas. This plaster is made by heating gypsum in a magnesium sulphate solution. It is clained that this new type of plaster can be made for slightly less than $9 a ton and that it is twice as strong as ordinary plaster. It is expected that a large amount of it will be used in making precast tile boards, wall boards, and similar materials.

The Sound Scriber Corp. have developed a dictation recording machine which also can be used for recording conferences. Unlike the ordinary type of office dictograph, this utilizes 7″ wafer thin aluminum discs. One hundred of these discs made a stack only 6/10″ high and have 50 hours of recording capacity. God knows this should be enough for the most long-winded conferences. When the microphone is set up to record a conference, it will record a voice as low as a whisper at a distance of 20′. The unit has a built in loud speaker so that the records can be played back and the same instrument which is used for recording the conference or the dictation can be used for playing it back for transcription purposes.

According to the February 1941 issue of *Scientific American* a new type of paint has been developed which will bond to a wet surface and it will cover in one coat such highly porous surfaces as wall board, plaster board, cinder blocks, gypsum blocks, etc. It is particularly useful in painting basement walls, tunnels, and similar applications.

MOLDING PRESS

Cropp Eng. Co., Division of Warren Lamp Co., Warren, Penn., are offering a completely automatic molding press for manufacturers of molded products generally used in this trade. This press has a number of interesting engineering features.

CORRECTION

We mentioned some time ago that the Jessop Steel Co., Washington, Penn, manufactured a stainless steel sheet on which a lamination of silver is applied. The product is called Silver-Ply and has a silvery appearance, but does not actually contain any silver.

EXPORT BUSINESS

Now that the European markets have been put out of joint for quite some time for the ordinary products of the trade, manufacturers are beginning to turn their eyes southward and are doing much talking about the further development of South American business. Export business has one common characteristic in that you can lose your shirt if you do not know how to go about it and it therefore behooves you to secure the services of an agent who, by years of experience and personal contact, knows all the ins and outs. This man is John Newkirk, president of the U.S.A. Corp. John now has offices in the Rockefeller Center and his personal headquarters are as usual in the Hotel Astor. John used to have headquarters in Chattanooga but found it more convenient to establish headquarters in New York so that he can more easily contact the big firms whose products he has handled in Central and South America for so many years. John's a great guy. I used to see a great deal of him but he at last realized that he no longer could stand the pace with me so he is now concentrating on his work.

PAINT

A new type of mill white paint has just been developed which it is claimed will cover wood and brick or other masonry surfaces with one coat and will dry overnight, providing a very hard tile-like surface which would stand repeated cleaning. It is claimed that this paint has an extremely high opacity and average work requires only one application. This paint is made by Sherwin-Williams.

SEND FOR A COPY

There is a new bulletin published by American Machine & Foundry Co., 511 Fifth Ave., New York describing their AMF Glen mixers.

Multi-Metal Wire Cloth Co., 1350 Garrison Ave., New York, have published a catalog entitled "Wire and Filter Cloth" which contains information on a wide range of filtration units.

A new booklet by J. H. Day Co., Cincinnati, is entitled Chemical Processing Equipment and it will answer many of your questions about processing equipment.

PETROHOL is BEST
(ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)
for HAIR DRESSINGS

It is a superior solvent for essential oils and will prevent their clouding of hair tonics and similar preparations during cold weather. Petrohol is pure and will not show precipitates with water at any dilution.

Samples and booklet available.

STANDARD ALCOHOL COMPANY
THE ORIGINAL SYNTHETIC SOLVENT MANUFACTURERS
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

AMYL ACETATE
AMYL BUTYRATE
AMYL VALERATE
RUM ETHER
BUTYRIC ETHER
OENANTHIC ETHER
ETHYL VALERATE
ISO-VALERIC ACID
BUTYRIC ACID

. . . . . .

These *Northwestern* Products are especially made for *flavoring* purposes.

. . . . . .

THE NORTHWESTERN CHEMICAL COMPANY
THE LARGEST MAKERS OF BUTYRIC ETHER IN THE WORLD
WAUWATOSA, WIS.

The COMPOUNDER'S CORNER

HAIR DRESSINGS

Excessive or unskilled hair bleaching or dyeing, the use of too detergent a shampoo, continued exposure of the hair to sunlight, particularly after immersion in sea water, all result in the hair becoming dry and brittle. To counteract this, warm brilliantine is often applied to the head, which is thoroughly saturated, while the pores are kept open either by specially radiated heat or domestically by a hot towel wrapped tightly around the head.

Such oils are often sold as "hair reconditioners," and, as distinct from the more usual type of brilliantine composed of liquid paraffin, contain vegetable and/or other oils, such as avocado pear oil, turtle oil, grapeseed oil, castor oil or cod-liver oil which are credited with therapeutic properties. The inclusion of such oils and their proportions is purely a matter of taste and expense. The following formulae are illustrative. Cod-liver oil is particularly rich in vitamins A and D, and contains in addition traces of bile salts, cholesterol, iodine, bromine, and many alkaloids, together with free fatty acids, and is known to be capable of ready absorption. Its odor, however, requires very careful perfuming.

	Parts
1. Olive oil	20
Mineral oil	79
Perfume	1
Antioxidant	*q.s.*
2. Olive oil	20
Avocado pear oil	25
Grapeseed oil	25
Almond oil	30
Antioxidant	*q.s.*
Perfume	*q.s.*
3. Apricot kernel oil	10
Cod-liver oil	10
Mineral oil	80
Antioxidant	*q.s.*
Perfume	*q.s.*

The use of an antioxidant is to check rancidity developing in animal and vegetable oils.

It is usual to tint the above preparations, and a number of oil-soluble dyes are available for this purpose.

In addition to reconditioners of this kind, emulsified reconditioners may be prepared either of the oil-in-water or water-in-oil type. The former have the advantage of ready removal by rinsing, while the latter are probably more efficient but are correspondingly difficult to shampoo out of the hair. The choice of such a hair-conditioning cream is easily made from the formulas listed under hair fixatives which appear later in this article, since then formulation is identical with that of a hair fixative excepting only that it may be desirable to replace liquid paraffin in the formulas by some of the supposedly nutrient oils already mentioned.

Simple, non-separable brilliantines usually consist of liquid paraffin with or without the addition of vegetable oils. Often they are merely 99 per cent. of the liquid paraffin together with 1 per cent. or even less of perfume, tinted to suit individual tastes. The perfume, however, must be specially compounded or cloudiness may result owing to the relatively insoluble nature of the majority of perfume constituents in liquid paraffin. Alternatively, olive oil or other vegetable oil may be incorporated with the perfume, which is then added to the liquid paraffin. By this means many perfumes, otherwise insoluble, may be brought into solution.

The day of the heavy brilliantine has waned. Formerly it was not possible to incorporate a volatile oil in a liquid paraffin base, but by the use of deodorized kerosene a fine film of the oil may be deposited on the hair shaft. By this means it is possible to dilute castor oil to a suitable viscosity, for example, without the use of alcohol.

While alcoholic solutions of resins can be used for spraying on the hair in order to obtain a rapid and elaborate set, all hair lacquers are not of this type. The designation hair lacquer actually refers to setting lotions which are thin enough to be capable of being sprayed, whether they are alcoholic or aqueous. Obviously, many of the ordinary mucilages are unsatisfactory for this purpose as, if they are sufficiently thinned, they no longer set. Alcoholic solutions of gums or resins dry quickly and are particularly suitable for keeping very obstinate ends in position; actually they are a hair *varnish*, *e.g.*:—

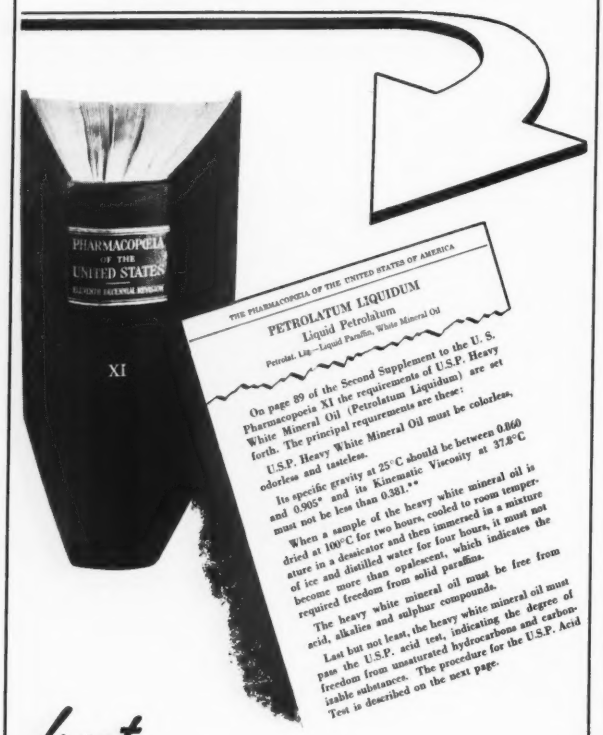
Rosin	10
Gum benzoin	20
Alcohol	70
Perfume	*q.s.*

The following preparations are especially for male use. By minor alterations they may, however, be adapted for feminine use, and in such cases the emulsified types are best sold as hair-conditioning creams.

As a contrast to the oily types of fixatives, mucilages—chiefly based upon gum tragacanth and gum karaya—became popular. These possessed vastly improved fixative properties and did not produce greasy stains on hats, etc. On brushing the hair this "setting" was lost, however, and the particles of gum which flaked off accumulated on scalp and clothes. Moreover, the hair tended to lose its apparent gloss, although this would be overcome by the addition of a proportion, up to 15 per cent., of oil. Gum tragacanth varies enormously in its mucilaginous properties, and a source of supply should be standardized and a check kept upon the viscosity of its resultant mucilage. Occasionally such products lose their opacity. To reduce this tendency to a minimum, a gum of good quality should be used, and a small proportion of castor oil and up to 10 per cent. alcohol included, *e.g.*:

Gum tragacanth (powdered)	1.1
Alcohol	6.0

Your protection starts here..


PHARMACOPOEIA
OF THE
UNITED STATES
XI
THE PHARMACOPOEIA OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PETROLATUM LIQUIDUM
Liquid Petrolatum
Petrolat. Liq.—Liquid Paraffin, White Mineral Oil
On page 89 of the Second Supplement to the U. S. Pharmacopoeia XI the requirements of U.S.P. Heavy White Mineral Oil (Petrolatum Liquidum) are set forth. The principal requirements are these:
U.S.P. Heavy White Mineral Oil must be colorless, odorless and tasteless.
Its specific gravity at 25°C should be between 0.860 and 0.905° and its Kinematic Viscosity at 37.8°C must not be less than 0.381.°°
When a sample of the heavy white mineral oil is dried at 100°C for two hours, cooled to room temper-ature in a desicator and then immersed in a mixture of ice and distilled water for four hours, it must not become more than opalescent, which indicates the required freedom from solid paraffins.
The heavy white mineral oil must be free from acid, alkalies and sulphur compounds.
Last but not least, the heavy white mineral oil must pass the U.S.P. acid test, indicating the degree of freedom from unsaturated hydrocarbons and carbon-izable substances. The procedure for the U.S.P. Acid Test is described on the next page.

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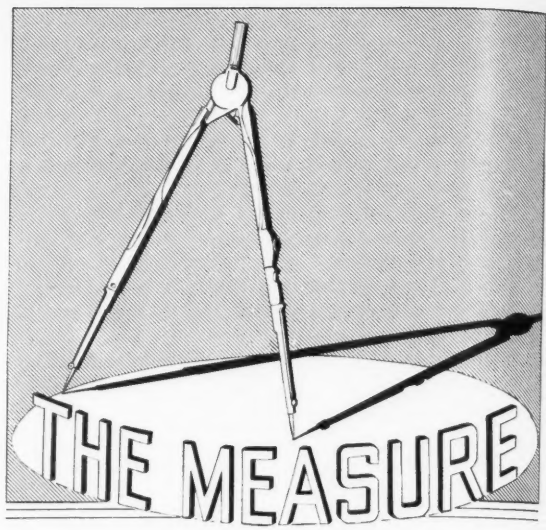

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Castor oil	2.0
Water	100.0
Glycerin	1.0
Preservative	*q.s.*

If desired about 10 per cent. of oil may be added to this. In its manufacture the gum should be dispersed in the alcohol, the perfume and any oils added and the aqueous solution run in with continuous agitation; the cream allowed to stand and thicken, restirred, filtered through muslin and bottled. The addition of a little tincture of benzoin, tolu, or styrax assists in increasing its whiteness. Gum karaya may be employed instead of tragacanth, and it is claimed that, if a good, clean grade is employed and alkali rigidly excluded, such preparations have little tendency to flake on the hair.

Gum karaya	2
Alcohol	5
Water	95
Perfume	*q.s.*
Preservative	*q.s.*

Sodium alginate has been introduced comparatively recently in a form suitable for this use. A definite chemical compound, it produces mucilages of standard viscosity, under standardized conditions, such viscosity being variable in the presence of certain ions. Calcium ions, for example, increase its thickening effect as the *p*H of the solution is lowered, owing to precipitation of calcium alginate as a jelly.

All metallic ions, other than those of the alkalies, magnesium and ammonium, behave similarly.

Another recent innovation is methyl cellulose. This is supplied in thick fibrous slabs, somewhat like asbestos, but after shredding and treatment with hot water it swells and as the water cools passes into colloidal solution. Unlike the ordinary gums it is not subject to decomposition. Unfortunately, it suffers from the disadvantage of flaking on the hair-shaft unless included in an oil-in-water emulsion.

Oil-in-water emulsions have the advantages of being readily thinned with water to any desired consistency, capable of producing a glossy sheen on the hair without giving it a "plastered appearance" and of not leaving the usual greasy stains on hats and bed linen.

The majority of the emulsifying agents used in the following formulas are well known, and hence no detailed method of preparation is necessary. The emulsifying agent is dissolved in the oil by steam heat, the water and any water-soluble constituents heated to approximately 70° C., and then the oil solution is poured, at the same temperature, into the aqueous mixture, with rapid agitation.

Triethanolamine stearate	7
Liquid paraffin	30
Water	63
Perfume	*q.s.*
Preservative	*q.s.*

The former is a cream of high viscosity and should be packed, preferably, in a wide-mouthed container. The latter acquires a slightly pearly appearance on storage.

Glyceryl monostearate	30
Cetol wax F	2
Deodorized olive oil	10
Water	85
Perfume	*q.s.*
Preservative	*q.s.*

Manuf. Perf.

BABY PREPARATIONS

Baby Oils—Almond and olive oils are those most commonly used for this purpose, although avocado pear oil and raisin seed oil appear to possess useful properties for such purposes. Although the original claims for the vitamin activity of avocado oil have not been confirmed, it is claimed to have excellent skin penetrating properties and its use in creams to be accompanied by less greasiness than with many other oils. Raisin seed oil has several attractive properties. For example, it is almost colorless, odorless, and tasteless, and appears to be entirely innocuous, while the recent experiments of Hume *et al.* show that it is an excellent source of the so-called "vitamin F."

Lanolin is an old favorite, and possesses exceedingly valuable emollient properties. If desired, however, small proportions of cholesterol and oxycholesterol may be incorporated into the oil in its place. Such proportions should not exceed the proportions of similar compounds which would be present if the same amount of lanolin were used, as it is undesirable to dose the infant skin with relatively large doses of the sterols. *Cetiol*, a proprietary oil prepared by the hydrogenation of spermaceti, has valuable emollient properties, is stable, and not subject to rancidity.

In products intended for "young skin" antioxidants should be incorporated only when the manufacturer is aware of the exact chemical constitution of the substance to be employed, and is convinced by clinical tests that the antioxidant is not only innocuous for human skin but non-irritant to baby skin. For similar reasons ordinary synthetic perfumes must be replaced by non-irritant products and the concentration of perfume, in any case, kept to the minimum.

	parts
Olive oil, best deodorized	80
Almond oil	20
Oil-soluble rose perfume	*q.s.*

	parts
Raisin seed oil	60
Avocado pear oil	20
Olive oil, deodorized	20
Perfume	a minimum

Such products are prepared by simple mixing and, although excellent emollients, are obviously oily and apt to be messy in use. The esthetic appeal of such products may be enhanced by putting them up in emulsified form, for example as creams (or, since there is still a feminine prejudice that "milks" must be better for the skin than creams, as a "baby milk"). Such preparations may be o/w or w/o emulsions. Emulsifying agents can be chosen from the multifarious products now on the market, and practical tests carried out in any cases of doubt before marketing.

Triethanolamine appears to be very suitable for o/w products. It has been widely used in varying skin conditions without irritation, it is non-toxic for external use, and on emulsification produces soaps characterized by their very low alkalinity. Mixed isopropanolamines have recently been introduced to replace triethanolamine. It is claimed that they have emulsifying properties similar to the latter without its liability to discoloration. Their chemical equivalent (as a mixture of approximately 14 per cent. of the mono-, and 43 per cent. of each of the di- and tri- compounds) is between 135 and 140, and is thus of the same order as triethanolamine, while its *p*H in aqueous solution is stated to be even less than the latter.

For solid creams of the o/w type, *Lanette Wax SX*, glycol stearate and glyceryl monostearate and propylene glycol stearate are all suitable, the first-named being particularly desirable where a product having a neutral or slightly acid reaction is desired.

For liquid "milks" a combination of amino compounds, with stearic acid, propylene glycol laurate, ethylene glycol laurate may be employed.

If more greasy types of preparations are desired, w/o emulsions may be formulated based upon variations of the borax-beeswax cold cream type; or lanolin, which possesses valuable soothing and healing properties but possesses the drawback of stickiness, odor, and "drag." For this reason many substitutes of the absorption base type derived from the active principles of lanolin and consisting of cholesterol, oxycholesterol and their derivatives have been introduced under proprietary names. Use of such products ensures uniform results, but if desired the manufacturer may employ in his formula such sterols with auxiliary substances such as cetyl and stearyl alcohols.

SHAMPOO PATENT

A viscous hair shampoo composition is prepared comprising an aqueous solution of at least 5% of lauryl monoethanolamine sulfoacetate or like lower-molecular-weight sulfo fatty acid ester of a higher-molecular-weight alcohol, the hydrogen of the sulfonic group of which is replaced by the radical of an organic nitrogenous base, with monoethanolamine sulfate as a thickening agent (the composition being stable against crystallization on being undercooled).—*Frank J. Cahn and Morris B. Katzman. U. S. pat. 2,166,127, July 18, 1939.*

Perfumers Shelf

PERFUMING SOAPS

The mainstay of any soap perfume is the fixative on which the perfume is based. Some perfume substances themselves act as secondary fixatives. Oils which serve in this way as stabilizers and preservatives are, in the order of efficiency: patchouli, sandalwood, vetiver, bois de rose femelle, petitgrain, guaiacwood, citronella, thyme, cinnamon, clove, cassia, aniseed, caraway, geranium, palmarosa, gingergrass, pine and eucalyptus.

The rate of volatilization differs for all perfume materials, high boiling point being taken as a generally reliable indication of low volatility. The combined constituents must affect each other in such a way as to give the desired final degree of volatility. Hence every composition requires different fixation, which usually has to be determined by experiment. Resinous fixatives give the surest protection. As a rule benzoin is the most reliable for delicate floral odors, while styrax is more adapted to pronounced floral odors. Peru balsam is valuable wherever many synthetic solids are used, preventing their crystallization and so avoiding discolored specks. Canada balsam acts similarly, having a useful odor character, and being compatible with oils high in terpenes where the other fixatives are incompatible. Resinoids offer the advantages of economy in preparation, freedom from impurities, and ready solubility.

Intensity of the different odors is the next consideration. Owing to high cost, there is not a very large selection of odor materials but odor value can be enhanced by a judicious use of the more potent of the expensive odorants. Among the essential oils are: almond, aniseed, cananga, cassia, cedarwood, cinnamon leaf, cloves, geranium, gingergrass, lavender, lemongrass, palmarosa, patchouli, petitgrain, rosemary, sassafras, thyme and vetivert. Synthetics and useful chemical compounds include: Amyl salicylate, anisic aldehyde, benzaldehyde, bornyl acetate, bromstyrol, cinnamic aldehyde, coumarin, diphenyl oxide, eugenol, heliotropin, methyl benzoate, methyl salicylate, nerolin, *para*-cresol methyl ether, *para*-methyl acetophenone, phenyl acetic acid, safrol terpineol, the violet ketones for soap, and terpinyl acetate.

Musk xylol is very cheap, but a little of the ambrette goes further and is less apt to crystallize out. The flowery tone should develop fully after maturing in the soap for a week or two, an effect brought out by the use of a very little patchouli, vetivert, sandalwood oil, or artificial civet. Crude violet ketone acts in the same way and harmonizes with most perfume substances.

As many of the more expensive appropriate essential oils are selected as is compatible with cost, backed up with the reliable essential oils mentioned for odor development. Strong synthetics, present in too high a concentration, usually develop an unpleasant odor later; they are therefore used with caution. An approximate graduated scale of intensity values from the strongest to the weakest is: *Para*-cresyl methyl ether, amyl cinnamic aldehyde, methyl acetophenone, methyl salicylate, amyl salicylate, safrole, cinnamic aldehyde, bromstyrol, methyl benzoate, benzaldehyde, eugenol, bornyl acetate, phenyl acetic acid, diphenyl oxide, nerolins, coumarin, anisic aldehyde, benzyl acetate, vanillin, citral, heliotropin, ionones, terpineol, terpinyl acetate, linalyl acetate, musks artificial, isoeugenol, phenylethyl alcohol, linalol, geraniol, cinnamic alcohol, citronellol. *Perfumery and Essential Oil Record 31*, 326-7 (1940). *From "Soap."*

SYNTHETIC AROMATICS

Menthol. Odor of peppermint. Used as a flavoring agent in dental creams and for its cooling properties.

Menthone. Odor of peppermint.

Menthyl Acetate. Used as a flavoring agent, and also, in traces, in eau-de-Cologne, lavender waters, and rose perfumes.

para-Methoxy-Acetophenone. Intense flowery odor. Used chiefly in soap perfumes of the fern, mimosa, and trefoil types.

para-Methyl-Acetophenone. Odor of hawthorne. Used in compounding hawthorn, mimosa, and orange blossom perfumes.

Methyl Amyl Ketone. Fatty odor, somewhat spicy and fruity. Useful in lavender water.

Methyl Anisate. Odor of chervil. Useful in hawthorne, lime blossom, and fancy perfumes for giving body.

Methyl Anthranilate. Odor of orange blossom, and almost essential in compounding artificial neroli oils.

Methyl Benzoate. Odor of ylang-ylang, but coarse. Used for making artificial ylang-ylang oils, etc.

Methyl Butyrate. Sweet, fruity odor. Used mainly as a constituent of artificial flavors.

Methyl Cinnamate. Ambered fruity odor. Used as a fixative in eau-de-Cologne, in oriental perfumes, and as a blender in soap perfumes.

Methyl-Eugenol. Odor like that of eugenol, but weaker. Used as a modifier in carnation and lilac perfumes.

Methyl-iso-Eugenol. Odor like that of *iso*-eugenol, but weaker. Used in similar a way to methyl-eugenol.

Methyl-Heptenone. Fruity odor. Used chiefly as a constituent of cheap soap perfumes.

Methyl-Ionone. Odor of violets. Much employed as a constituent of violet perfumes, and as a universal sweetening agent.

Methyl-Naphthyl Ketone. Odor of orange blossom. Very useful in compounding artificial neroli oils, and also features as a constituent of inexpensive eaux-de-Cologne.

Methyl-Nonyl-Acetaldehyde. Aldehydic odor suggestive of orange against an

A LESSON FROM LINCOLN

WE have just celebrated the birthday and honored the memory of a great American. To probe the depths of Lincoln's character—his simplicity and innate honesty; his sympathy, understanding and patience; his bigness of heart and mind; his unfailing judgment of men and their capabilities; his keen wit and Aesopian knack of story-telling—to contemplate these homely qualities individually, is to realize that *all* were essential to his greatness . . . and lacking any one, the figure of Lincoln might not be cloaked, as it is today, in the flowing mantle of Immortality.

The point is that good reputations, whether of persons or of products, derive not from one source alone, or from one virtue, but from many. *Reputation,* therefore, as a basis of patronage, is the buyer's soundest and most reliable criterion of value.

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AMONG the fragrances most frequently employed in perfume compounding are the two indispensable florals—Jasmine and Rose. Indeed, the composition that does not derive certain of its richness and appeal from one or the other of these is the exception rather than the rule. And because of their great value to the perfumer, our investigations of these oils and of their constituent parts have been all the more persistent and intense. Rose and Jasmine compounds of our manufacture are the culmination, therefore, of far-reaching studies into the chemical and physical characteristics of each. As such, they can be employed with utmost confidence in any composition for which they may be recommended.

We describe a number of our Rose and Jasmine specialties on the page opposite. Used either as a basic note or blended, they make the creation of compelling scents easily and economically possible. A request, on your letterhead, for further details will receive the prompt attention of our Special Perfume Division.

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JASMINE

JASMINE EXTRA FINE —For finest perfuming. Contains all the aromatic constituents of the natural oil with a strong backing of natural essence.

JASMINE PROVENCE No. 1 —Lighter and more flowery. A sweet, refreshing odor highly recommended for general perfume work.

JASMINE PROVENCE No. 2 —Much like Provence No. 1 but with slightly less natural flower backing. Provides a fine fragrance at moderate cost.

JASMINE No. 17 —A perfume for all types of facial creams. Delightfully light and floral. Has successfully undergone the most severe tests for discoloration and fading and is outstanding for its purpose.

JASOLEA "N" —A remarkable simulation of Jasmine by enfleurage. Its similarity even to the obscure fatty odors of the natural oil is a striking achievement of laboratory research.

JASOLEA "X" —Duplicates precisely the Jasmine Absolute of volatile solvent extraction. Blends perfectly in recommended proportions with the natural oil.

JASOLEA "F" —A finished perfume specialty possessing all the fragrance of the living flower. A valuable working base for Jasmine perfumes; requires little, if any, manipulation.

JASMINE No. 30 and JASMINE No. 31 —These represent finished Jasmine perfumes, each of a slightly different nuance and requiring only dilution in alcohol to complete.

ROSE

ROSE CENTIFOLIA —Richest of Rose perfumes. A deep, full fragrance, intensely sweet and honey-like. A floral note made to enrich the finest compositions.

ROSE OTTO —An excellent substitute for genuine Otto of Rose or for blending with it. Contains all constituents of the natural product. Full, fresh and inviting.

ROSE RED —A specialty of universal application. Used straight to impart a true Red Rose effect in creams, cosmetics, etc. Also extensively used for blending.

ROSE WHITE —Reproduces the White Rose fragrance with unusual fidelity. Used straight in many of the finer cosmetics or blended to provide harmonizing undertones of Rose.

RED ROSE PERFUME SPECIAL — This specialty simulates the fragrance of the American Beauty Rose. Its perfume is full, complete and possesses great depth.

ROSE No. 18 —Offered especially for creams; is completely miscible in oils. Provides excellent coverage and develops a true Red Rose fragrance.

ROSE No. 39 —This perfume develops the distinctive characteristics of the American Wild Rose. A particularly fine fragrance.

ROSE No. 40 —A perfume base developed especially for lotions and toilet waters. Leans toward the Jacqueminot Rose type.

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ambered background. Affords a very useful top-note.

Methyl Phenyl-Acetate. Honey-like musky odor. Useful in rose and jasmin compounds, especially those intended for perfuming soap.

Methyl Propionate. Fruity, rum-like odor. More especially employed as an artificial flavoring agent.

7-Methyl-Quinolin. Odor recalling civet and honey. Useful as a substitute for civet.

Methyl Salicylate. Odor of wintergreen. Useful as a flavoring agent for dental creams, and for compounding artificial cassie and tuberose perfumes, also chypre.

Musks, Ambrette, Ketone, and Xylol. Valuable fixatives of sweet, musk-like odors. Used as fixatives and as substitutes for natural musk. The ketone variety has the odor nearest to that of the natural product, while the odor of musk ambrette approximates to that of ambrette seed.

beta-Naphthyl Ethyl and Methyl Ethers. Odors of the neroli type, that of the ethyl ether being the more delicate. The methyl ether is sometimes known as "nerolin" or "yara-yara," the ethyl ether as "bromelia" or "nerolin II." Used more especially for compounding cheap perfumes of the eau-de-Cologne type for soaps.

Neroli. Odor of a rose-neroli type. Used in compounding artificial rose, orange blossom, and magnolia perfumes.

Neryl Acetate, Butyrate, and Propionate. Flowery variants of the odor of nerol, characterized by freshness, and useful in various types of perfumes, including rose and orange blossom.

sec-Octyl Acetate. Useful in traces in artificial cassie, jasmine, orange blossom, and rose perfume.

sec-Octyl Alcohol. Sharp, fatty odor. Useful in small proportions in artificial jasmin perfumes.

Phellandrene. Pine-like odor. Used in soap perfumery, and for scenting bath preparations and deodorizing sprays.

Phenyl-Acetaldehyde. Hyacinth-like odor. Used in compounding hyacinth perfumes and those of an allied type.

Phenyl-Acetaldehyde Di-ethyl Acetal. Green odor, but usually considered inferior to the di-methyl acetal.

Phenyl-Acetaldehyde Di-methyl Acetal. Powerful green odor. Extremely useful for giving freshness to lilac and most other floral perfumes.

Phenyl-Acetic Acid. Honey-like odor, recalling that of diluted civet. A useful fixative used as a civet substitute.

Phenyl-Ethyl Alcohol. Odor of rose water. An almost indispensable constituent of artificial rose perfumes, and of great utility in practically all floral perfumes.

Phenyl-Ethyl Acetate. Sweet, rosaceous odor with a suggestion of peaches. Used in compounding white rose perfumes, etc.

Phenyl-Ethyl Butyrate. Fine, rose-like odor, of decided utility in artificial rose compounds.

Phenyl-Ethyl iso-Butyrate. Odor similar to that of the butyrate, but perhaps not so fine. Used similarly.

Phenyl-Ethyl Cinnamate. Odor recalling that of balsam of tolu, and used as a substitute for this. Especially useful in face-powder perfumes.

Phenyl-Ethyl Formate. Fresh rose-like odor. Useful in eglantine and white rose compositions.

Phenyl-Ethyl Phenyl-Acetate. Mild hyacinth-like odor. Useful in compounding artificial hyacinth, jonquil, and narcissus perfumes, and as a fixative for rose perfumes.

Phenyl-Ethyl Propionate. Sweet odor recalling that of dried rose petals. Useful in artificial rose perfumes, and as a modifier in various floral compositions.

Phenyl-Ethyl Salicylate. Odor of rose-hyacinth type. Useful as a base for fancy bouquets.

Phenyl-Ethyl iso-Valerate. Fruity rose-like odor. Useful for giving a fruity note to rose and other perfumes.

Phenyl-Glycol. Mild odor of lily-gardenia type. Useful in gardenia and lily perfumes. Also known as styrollyl alcohol.

Phenyl-Glycol Acetate. Odor of gardenia type. Used in compounding gardenia perfumes.

Phenyl-Methyl-Carbinyl Acetate. Odor of gardenia type. Used in compounding gardenia perfumes.

Phenyl-Propyl Acetate. Sweet odor recalling that of storax, with a suggestion of mignonette. Used in compounding artificial mignonette perfumes.

Phenyl-Propyl Alcohol. Mignonette-like odor. Used for compounding artificial mignonette perfumes, also jonquil and fancy compositions. Known also as "hydrocinnamic alcohol."

Phenyl-Propyl Aldehyde. Fatty odor of a hyacinth-lilac type, decidedly useful in traces of hyacinth, lilac, and fancy perfumes. Known also as "hydro-cinnamic aldehyde."

Phenyl-Propyl Cinnamate. Storax-like odor. Useful as a fixative in place of storax.

Phenyl-Propyl Formate. Powerful, sweet, floral odor. Useful in rose, hyacinth, narcissus, and allied perfumes.

Phenyl-Propyl Propionate. Odor heavier than that of formate, but similar. Similarly used.

Phenyl-Propyl iso-Valerate. Fruity odor recalling that of strawberries. Useful in red rose perfumes.

Propyl Esters of Fatty Acids. These have fruity odors, and are of secondary interest to perfumers.

Pulegone. Odor of pennyroyal. Used as a flavoring agent in dental creams.

Rhodinol. Fine rosaceous odor, near to that of the otto. Essential in all first-grade artificial rose oils.

Rhodinyl Esters of Fatty Acids. These resemble the geranyl esters, but have finer odors. The acetate gives freshness to red rose compositions; the butyrate is useful in moss rose perfumes; the *iso*-butyrate is similar but finer; while the formate is employed in both red rose and carnation perfumes, and is especially esteemed for scenting cosmetics.

Safrole. Spicy odor of sassafras. Used chiefly as a cheap soap perfume.

iso-Safrole. Similar to safrole in odor, but finer. Used in compounding oriental perfumes.

Santalol. Odor of sandalwood, but less spicy than that of the oil. Much used in compounding oriental bouquets. A valuable fixative.

Santalyl Acetate. Fresher odor than that of santalol. Numerous other esters are also made, whereby variants of the sandalwood odor may be obtained.

Terpineol. Odor of lilac type, and much used for compounding lilac perfumes, and for scenting soap.

Terpinyl Acetate. Odor of bergamot-lavender type. May be used to stretch out the natural oils, and as a constituent of [illegible] perfumes.

Terpinyl Propionate. Lavender-like odor. Useful for stretching out lavender oil.

Tetrahydro-Methyl-Quinolin. Civet-like odor. A substitute for natural civet.

Thymol. Odor of thyme. A powerful antiseptic, used as a component of flavorings for dental creams.

Trichlor-Methyl-Phenyl-Carbinyl Acetate. Intense odor of rose type with a suggestion of caraway. Useful as a fixative and in soap perfumes.

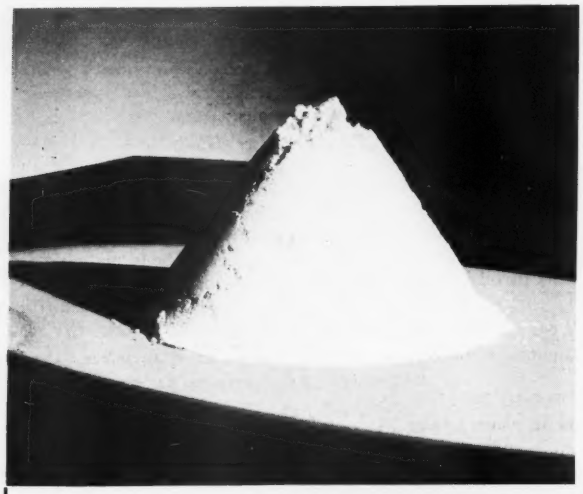
gamma-Undecalactone. Odor of peaches. Much employed in compounding artificial flavors. Useful for giving a fruity note to various perfumes, and for flavoring lipsticks.

Undecyl Aldehyde (*Aldehyde C_{11}*). Aldehydic odor embodying a note reminiscent of roses. Useful in traces in rose and fancy perfumes.

Vanillin. Odor of vanilla. A useful fixative if used with discretion, and especially useful in perfumes of the sweet-pea type. Also widely used as a flavoring agent.

Veliverol. Odor of vetiver. Used similarly to vetiver oil, but of superior fragrance.

Veliveryl Acetate and other Esters. These have, in general, fresher odors than the odor of the parent alcohol and are of considerable interest. *H. S. Redgrove, Manuf. Chem.*



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Banyai reports 164 cases of laryngeal and pharyngeal tuberculosis treated at the Muirdale Sanatorium by the topical application of cod liver oil by spray. Therapeutic effect was studied in 91. All the patients had active pulmonary tuberculosis. Relief from disagreeable symptoms was prompt among those pateints who responded favorably to the treatment. The disappearance of dryness, tickling and burning sensation in the throat, the cessation of pain localized to the larynx or radiated to the ear were frequently observed. With the elimination of the pain, dysphagia was relieved and the patient's nutrition and general well-being improved. Also cough diminished and expectoration became easier, permitting more pulmonary and general rest and sleep. Hoarseness disappeared, and the voice was restored to normal. A more optimistic mental attitude on the part of the patient followed these favorable changes. The improvement in the laryngeal lesions was striking as treatment progressed. Ulcers showed a rapid epithelization and healing that was comparable with the results seen in pharyngeal cases, provided the treatment was carried out consistently and well tolerated by the patient. A good therapeutic response was had by patients with various degrees of vegetative granulation. Other manifestations of the disease cleared up also satisfactorily. The patients with marked edema obtained the least effect, with complete failure in several. After treatment was continued from two months to one and a half years the lesions of 24 patients remained unimproved (8 died during the course of treatment), 42 improved subjectively and objectively and the lesions of 25 healed. The tuberculous empyema of 17 patients with no bronchopleural fistulas responded favorably to aspiration of the pus and to its replacement by small amounts of cod liver oil. No local or general reactions were observed. When marked general debility or amyloidosis was present, cod liver oil therapy failed. Cod liver oil aided the formation of healthy granulation, reduced purulent secretion and accelerated epithelization in operative wounds with a delayed tendency to heal. The oil was also of benefit in suppurating tuberculous lymph nodes (when seen early), phlyctenular conjunctivitis, keratoconjunctivitis, cold abscess secondary to bone tuberculosis, fistulas originating from tuberculous epididymitis, ischiorectal fistulas and scrofuloderma. *B. J. Tuberculosis, vol. 34, p. 107.*

WHOOPING COUGH VACCINE

Lewis and his associates present the following data bearing on the value of Bacillus pertussis vaccine: In an institution, 77 children from 15 months to 4 years who had been inoculated with Bacillus pertussis vaccine (Sauer) and 70 children who were not inoculated were intimately exposed to whooping cough under comparable conditions. Whooping cough developed in 24 of the inoculated children, whereas 58 of the uninoculated children were attacked. The disease was definitely less severe in the inoculated group. Three different dosages of the vaccine were employed; 80, 110 and 130 billion organisms. The incidence of whooping cough was 20 per cent. among those receiving 130 billion organisms as compared to 57 per cent. in the other two groups. From four months to four years prior to the epidemic 271 children were discharged from the institution. One hundred and twenty of these had been inoculated with 80 billion organisms at the institution and 151 had not been inoculated. The ages and time elapsed since discharge were comparable for the two groups. Two, or 1.7 per cent., of the inoculated children have since contracted whooping cough as compared to 22, or 14.6 per cent., of the control children. The high degree of effectiveness of the 80 billion dosage among these children was probably due to the fact that the exposures were not intensive. Under conditions of household exposure, the 80 billion dosage frequently does not prevent whooping cough although it may modify the course of the disease. Household exposure may be compared to that which existed in the institution and therefore it is probable that the 130 billion dosage would prove more effective among the intimately exposed children. *J. Pediatnis, vol. 17, p. 585.*

SCARLET FEVER TREATMENT

Lucchesi and Stein compared the effect on fever and complications of four types of treatment given 1,780 patients with scarlet fever. Five hundred and nineteen patients, 164 of whom were mildly and 355 moderately ill, were treated symptomatically and served as controls. Of the remaining patients 581 (12 mildly, 251 moderately and 318 severely ill) received scarlet fever antitoxin, 492 patients (in 53 of whom the disease was mild, 321 moderate and 118 severe) were treated with foreign protein (diphtheria antitoxin) and 188 patients (20 were mildly, 105 moderately and 63 severely affected) were given convalescent scarlet fever serum. The patients given the antitoxin had the shortest period of fever, five and forty-nine one-hundredths days as compared to six and four-tenths days for the control group and six and six one-hundredths and seven and one-tenth days respectively for those receiving foreign protein and convalescent serum. The highest complication rate, 23.94 per cent., occurred among the patients receiving convalescent serum; the rates for the other three groups were respectively 17.73, 20.65 and 21.95 per cent. The figures indicate the average complication rate for mild, moderate and severe cases. For the moderately ill patients the highest complication rate (21.13 per cent.) occurred among the control group and the lowest (17.53 per cent.) among those receiving antitoxin. Otitis media and adenitis were the most frequent complications in all four groups. The incidence of serum disease for the patients receiving antitoxin was 38.7 per cent. and for those given foreign protein 28.02 per cent. The

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difference is probably due to the larger volume of scarlet fever antitoxin given with each therapeutic dose. The use of ephedrine and ephedrine and calcium for the prevention of serum disease had no beneficial effect on the patients treated with antitoxin; the incidence was even higher among those receiving the drugs. Patients receiving foreign protein experienced a negligible response from ephedrine and calcium and a moderate response from ephedrine. *Penn. Med. J. vol. 44, p. 162.*

SULFANILAMIDE FOR WOUNDS

Casberg used sulfanilamide crystals locally as prophylaxis against infection of clean wounds. Two comparable groups of cases were used as controls. All the operations were performed during December, January and February, as in previous years wound infections were highest during these months. From 6 to 8 Gm. of sulfanilamide was sprinkled into the subcutaneous tissues between the skin and the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle. There were no postoperative wound infections among the 18 patients thus treated. Two infections occurred among the 19 patients of one control group and three among 25 of another control group. Three of the infections were due to Staphylococcus aureus and 2 to Streptococcus haemolyticus. The absence of wound infection following local sulfanilamide implantation does not obviate any of the operating room rules of asepsis. *Mo. State Med. Assoc. J. vol. 37, p. 473.*

VITAMIN K

According to Weir and his associates, the danger of postoperative hypoprothrombinemia in severe degrees of cholecystic and biliary infection has not been generally appreciated. Since the availability of synthetic compounds of vitamin K the authors have used four with excellent results. Phthiocol was administered in doses of 25 to 50 mg. intravenously to 9 of 10 patients. The delayed prothrombin time was corrected, and bleeding in one case was controlled. The "naphthaldehyde" compound 1, 4-dihydroxy-2-methyl-3-naphthaldehyde was given intravenously to 10 patients in doses of 10 to 20 mg. with satisfactory results except in 2 cases of cirrhosis. The preparation 2-methyl-1, 4-naphthoquinone was administered orally to 20 patients in tablets of 1, 2, 3 and 5 mg. In most instances the elevated prothrombin clotting time returned to normal within thirty-six hours after its administration. In other cases a soluble salt of this compound, 2-methyl-1, 4-naphthohydroquinone-sodium sulfonate, was given intravenously in doses equivalent to 2 mg. of 2-methyl-1, 4-naphthoquinone. Its action was prompt and effective. No untoward reactions occurred. The results were not satisfactory in 3 cases in which there was some form of cirrhosis of the liver with marked impairment of hepatic function. The authors have tried a soluble compound, vitamin K_5 (4-amino-2-methylnaphthol hydrochloride) suitable for intravenous administration. It was given to 26 patients with jaundice and 13 with gastrointestinal and miscellaneous lesions. In 6 cases of obstructive jaundice with a prolonged prothrombin clotting time this defect was readily controlled. Bleeding was encountered in 1 case and was controlled. In 1 case of severe disease of the gall-bladder with hepatitis but without biliary obstruction a delayed prothrombin clotting time developed several days postoperatively and was readily controlled. In 4 cases of intestinal disease with delayed prothrombin clotting time but without bleeding, similar good results were obtained. Failure was encountered in 3 cases of cirrhosis. In 1 other case evidence of bleeding was satisfactorily controlled. The treatment in the remaining cases was prophylactic and no manifestations of bleeding were encountered at any time during the period of illness. The action of these compounds is extremely rapid and suggests a possible enzymatic activity. *Am. J. Dig. Dis. vol. 7, p. 485.*

ANTI-ALOPECIA FACTOR

Previous studies having indicated that the mouse requires a new vitamin for normal growth and for maintenance of hair, Dr. Woolley sought to identify this substance. It had been shown that absence of this factor from the diet resulted in cessation of growth and extensive alopecia, followed by severe dermatitis. Liver was found to be a good source of the protective factor, and concentrates were prepared from this organ.

Many of the properties of the active substance suggested that a phosphoric ester of inositol was involved. A test of the potency of phytin, the salt of inositol phosphoric acid, was therefore made. Phytin produced restoration of hair and resumption of growth in the depleted animals. While the assays were in progress, a crystalline substance which proved to be inositol was isolated from active liver concentrates, and this substance was also found to be potent.

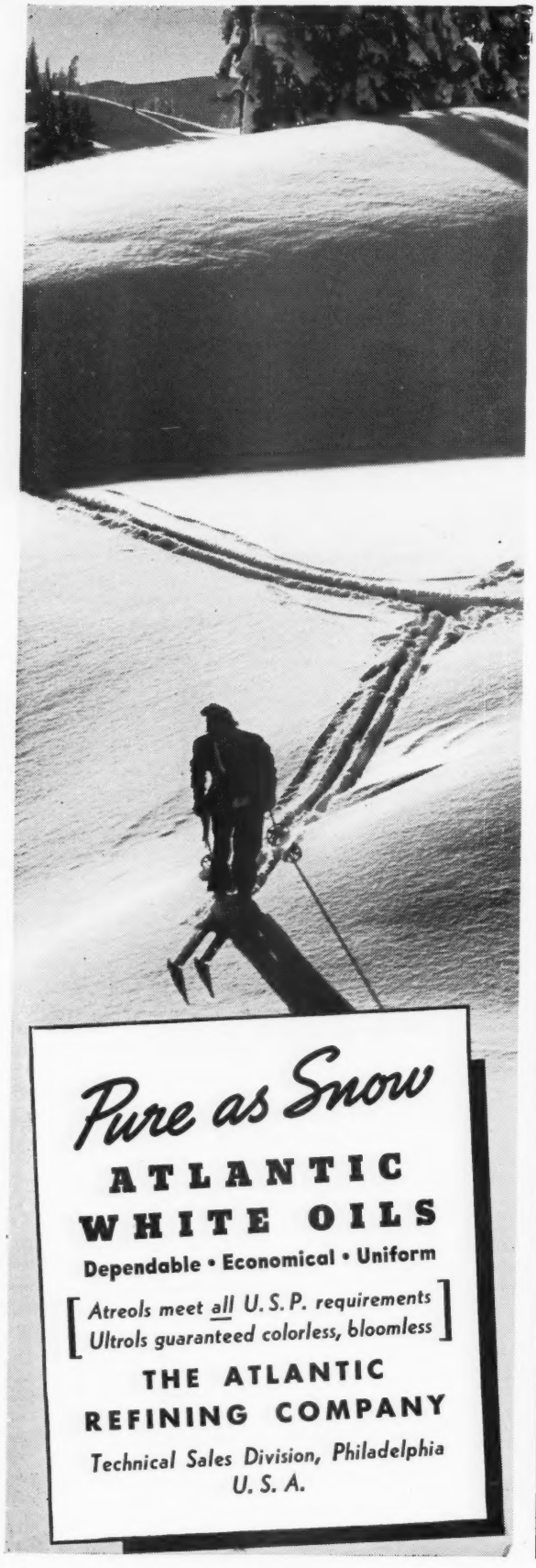
Assays were performed as described previously, and were always based on curative rather than preventive technic. For both phytin and inositol, the level fed was 100 mg. per 100 Gm. of ration. Cures were also obtained with 10 mg. of inositol per 100 Gm. of ration. Gain in weight, as well as restoration of hair, followed administration of these substances.

Inositol was isolated from the non-dialyzable, alcohol-insoluble portion of aqueous liver extract. This fraction had been autoclaved with alkali in order to render the active substance dialyzable. The crystals which were obtained melted at 214°-216° C. and had a carbon content of 39.8 per cent. Inositol melted at 215°-216° C. in the same bath.

According to the author, these findings indicate that the mouse anti-alopecia factor is inositol or its derivatives. They suggest that inositol exists in liver in alkali-labile combination with a large molecule which renders the former non-dialyzable. While it has been reported that inositol stimulates the growth of certain strains of yeast, its place in the nutrition of higher animals has not previously been observed. *Merck Report.*

ASTHMA MEDICATION

Brown suggests the use of capsules containing ½ grain (0.032 Gm.) of ephedrine sulfate, ½ grain of sodium phenobarbital and 3 grains (0.2 Gm.) of theophylline sodium acetate for symptomatic or prophylactic treatment of nocturnal bronchial asthma. He has used this medication in 189 cases of bronchial asthma and also for other allergic complaints. The asthma in the cases reported was extrinsic in 80, intrinsic in 50 and mixed in 10 cases. In every case in which the usual doses of ephedrine and phenobarbital were adequate the capsule described was equally or more effective. Thirteen patients complained of side reactions to the ephedrine. Six patients complained of nausea and indigestion. This was found to be due to the theophylline sodium acetate, and they were given capsules without this component. Sensitivity to phenobarbital was not encountered, and there was no case of a sedative "hangover" due to the phenobarbital. Two patients complained that all gelatin capsules caused pyrosis. The dosage having been stabilized, an enteric coating planned to dissolve in from four to five hours was manufactured. It contained cetyl alcohol, gum mastic, tolu balsam, gelatin, acacia and sugar. Acetone, alcohol and water were used as solvents. The enteric coated tablets were given to 117 patients, 61 of whom also received the plain capsule as their asthma occurred during the day, during the first four hours after retiring or during both periods. The remaining 56 patients had asthma only four or more hours after retiring and were given only the enteric coated capsules. Of the 117 patients, 8 complained of waking six hours after medication. They were free of asthma but unable to fall asleep again. This was attributed to the theophylline, and either it was omitted or additional phenobarbital was given. The patients with asthma during both day and night showed the best improvement. The ability to sleep during the night lessened the number or intensity of their daily attacks. This was especially true of the intrinsically asthmatic patients. Not all patients got relief at all times. Those with severe attacks who were not helped formerly by ephedrine and phenobarbital alone were only occasionally benefited by the capsules and tablets. The new medication was definitely more effective in patients with moderate and mild symptoms. *N. E. J. Med. vol. 223, p. 843.*



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BLEACHING CREAM—SUN TAN OIL: We are interested in a formula for a strong bleaching cream and one for a sun tan oil. We are under the impression that regulations prohibit the use of more than 2½% Bichloride of Mercury or 5% Ammoniated Mercury in a bleaching preparation and, no doubt, your formula will adhere to this requirement. Louisville.

We know no good, stable formula for a bleaching preparation and believe that the use of mercury compounds involves too many hazards for general use. It may be possible to make satisfactory products by grinding from 5 to 10% of zinc peroxide with petrolatum. This mixture, however, like all heavy metal peroxides is unstable in the presence of water which should be excluded from the formula. Sun tan oils consist of mineral oil in which is dissolved the proper amount of an oil-soluble screen such as menthyl salicylate or anthranilate, etc. These and other sun screens can be obtained from your essential and raw material suppliers. A much preferable formula for a sun screen product consists of the proper amount of screen incorporated in a simple hand lotion formula, which is done by mixing the screen with the oil components during the manufacturing process.

SKIN FRESHENER: We are submitting a formula we use in making a skin freshener, and as we have a little trouble with it, wonder if you can give us such information as will solve our problem. The tincture of benzoin gives the solution a milky effect which of course is what it is intended to do, but after standing awhile a sediment of white particles form. We have filtered a number of times, which seems to stop this trouble for a while, but the sediment reforms. Each time the liquid appears fainter in appearance. What could be done to prevent this sediment from forming in this formula? Milwaukee.

The trouble you describe is quite customary in simple benzoin beauty milks, and is ordinarily disregarded. There are two possible methods by which stability of the suspension might be improved. In the first one, the tincture of benzoin is mixed with the alcohol and a small amount of gum karaya or tragacanth powder is mixed with the alcohol. When this is poured into water a thin gum solution is formed in addition to the benzoin and the latter is made into a more stable suspension. The same effect might also be obtained by dissolving a very small amount of soap powder in the alcohol. In either case, the gum proportion must be kept so low that the solution is not made too viscous nor sticky, while the soap concentration should be too low to cause excessive foaming.

HAIR CREAM: I have tried to manufacture a hair cream, but with little success, because the summer temperature here is quite high. My first formula was based on beeswax, mineral oil, water and borax but this always separates and the water rises to the surface. Another formula which does not separate contains mineral oil, stearic acid, water and triethanolamine but my customers do not think this is greasy enough. How can I make a stable cream containing in the neighborhood of 70% oil? Rio de Janeiro.

In your first formula the beeswax and water are present in much too small proportion to hold the mineral oil, which is present in excess of 80%. Incidentally, you will find that the layer formed at the top is not water, but oil. If you must have this much oil, it would be best to eliminate water entirely making a formula similar to a liquefying cleansing cream. This would consist of mineral oil 65, petrolatum 20, paraffin 10, and ceresin 5. The proportion of wax may be increased to give proper stability at higher temperatures. On the other hand, your second formula may be made much greasier by replacement of some of the mineral oil, about 15%, by petrolatum.

PERMANENT WAVE SOLUTION: I would greatly appreciate your sending me a formula for various types of permanent wave solutions including oily and non-oily types and the thick emulsified products. San Francisco.

A standard formula for a permanent wave solution consists of about five per cent. of sodium sulfite, three per cent. of anmonium carbonate, two per cent. borax, and two per cent. of potassium carbonate dissolved in water. The addition of sulfonated castor oil (1%) or a mixture of equal parts of sulfonated oil and mineral oil will give the desired oiliness. The emulsion type permanent wave solution generally consists of a concentrated permanent wave solution made into a water-in-oil emulsion with lanolin or preferably an absorption base. A typical formula consists of

Absorption base	20.0
Lanolin	15.0
Petrolatum	10.0
Mineral Oil	5.0
Permanent wave solution	50.0

The permanent wave solution used in this instance is any standard formula, including the one first given here, dissolved in half the usual amount of water. Emulsification must be very complete, preferably being done with a homogenizer.

QUESTIONS

FOAMING SOAPLESS SHAMPOO: Can you help us out with a formula for a foaming soapless shampoo; one of our customers asked us for a product of this type and we have not had any experience in its manufacture. Mexico City.

Soapless shampoos, without foam, are usually based on sulfonated vegetable oil and many attempts have been made to add foaming agents to these products. These attempts, to our knowledge, have been uniformly unsuccessful. The best formulation of products of this type consists of the use of one of the newer wetting and detergent agents that are so widely used in textile processing and are now finding more and more use in cosmetic manufacture. A recent list of these products appeared in the January 1941 issue of "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry."

DEPILATORY: Can you please tell me the difference between barium sulfite and strontium sulfite for use in depilatories? New York.

Neither of these compounds is of any use whatever in depilatories, since they have no depilating effect on the hair. This is probably misspelling, and you have the barium and strontium sulfides in mind. These are used because they form pastes with the proper agents and are much milder in action than either calcium or sodium sulfides. The strontium sulfide is preferable because its compounds are far less toxic than those of barium, but it is higher in price.

SOLID PERFUME: Will you please furnish us with a formula for a solid or paste perfume. Cedar Rapids.

We have seen several of these products but have had no occasion to examine them very thoroughly and can therefore only hazard some guesses as to their composition. On one basis solid perfume can be similar to an old fashioned solid alcohol based on soap. In order to get a harder product it would be necessary to use from ten to fifteen per cent. neutral powdered soap which is dissolved in hot alcohol. The proper amount of perfume, which will vary depending upon the strength of the material utilized, is added to the alcoholic soap solution after cooling, but before solidification. The still-liquid mixture is poured into moulds and allowed to solidify. Another type product should be made along the lines of lipstick and paste rouge formulation. That is, the perfume is added to a melted mixture of wax, petrolatum, and oil which is then allowed to solidify in molds. Consistency may be adjusted by altering the proportion of wax.

BUBBLE BATH: We found your article "25 Bath Salts" on Page 644 of your December issue very interesting. We would appreciate if you could give us a formula for a bubble bath, not of the effervescent type, but of the type which apparently has some soap-powder mixed into it. The latter type bubbles only if put directly under the faucet. We have tried to duplicate such a salt but did not achieve satisfactory results. Vancouver.

Bubble baths are based on saponin, soap bark powder, or certain synthetic detergent foaming agents such as are available from some of the advertisers listed in this magazine. These powdered products are preferably cut with a large amount of sodium sulfate powder or similar inert water soluble powder and are placed in the empty tub. Heavy foam is produced by the action of a strong stream of water. We cannot give specific formulas since the mixture will depend to a large extent upon the type of foaming agent used. It is not possible, with any foaming agent that we know, to utilize a soap powder, since the soap will not itself produce a foam under these conditions and in addition will prevent foam formation or immediately kill the foam produced by the synthetic detergent.

LIPSTICK: In your November issue we notice a question about lipsticks in which the subscriber complains of lack of indelibility. You advise him to increase the amount of castor oil present in his formula and to add a solvent such as butyl stearate in order to get better solution of the colors. Having the same difficulty, we asked our color supplier who assured us that our formula and process was satisfactory and that we can get better indelibility by grinding the colors in a color mill. Since this explanation is not quite clear, we should much appreciate your advice in this matter. Santiago, Chile.

Looking over your formula it seems to us that your concentration of castor oil, 10%, and butyl stearate 5%, are much too low to dissolve the bromo acid. In ordinary lipsticks the castor oil concentration is as high as 50% of the total. Moreover, the potassium carbonate that you use might even retard the solution of bromo acid. You will do better, we think, to double the amount of castor oil you use, reducing the lanolin proportion accordingly, and omitting the potassium carbonate from your formula. The color mill recommended by your supplier, is also a good idea, since very fine grinding of the colors distributes them more uniformly and makes them dissolve more quickly in the oils. You might also use a small amount of oil-soluble color to increase the stain.

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Cedar leaf oil 10c
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Cream tartar 4¼c
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Elder flowers 18c
Geranium oil, Bourbon $2
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Isopropyl alcohol 1c
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Kamala 2c
Lavender spike oil 20c
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Savin oil 25c
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Down

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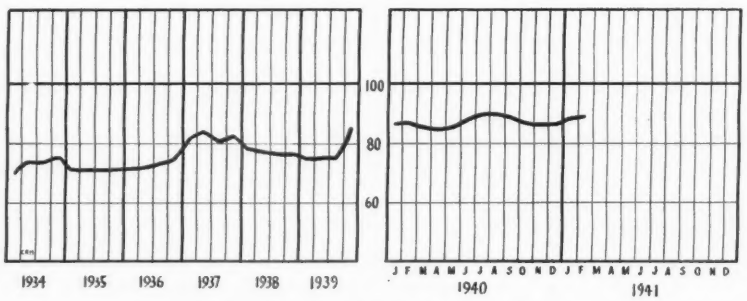
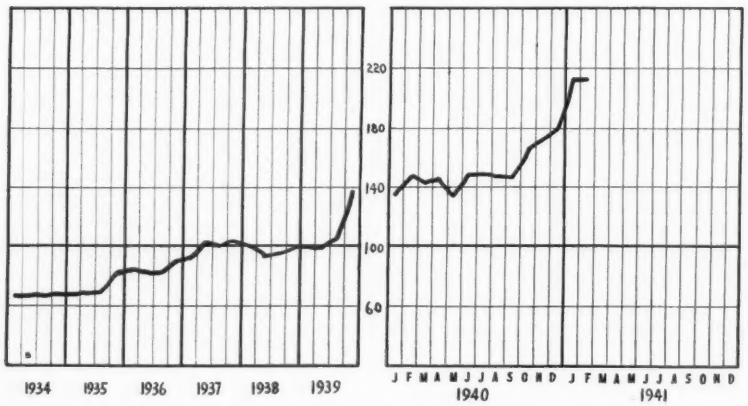
Cod liver oil $5
Cumin seed, Morocco 2c
Ergot 15c
Fennel oil 5c
Patchouli oil 50c
Rhatany root 2c
Soap bark, crushed 3c
cut 3c
Wormseed American 15c

25 Cosmetic Raw Materials—Unweighted Price Index. 1926 = 100.



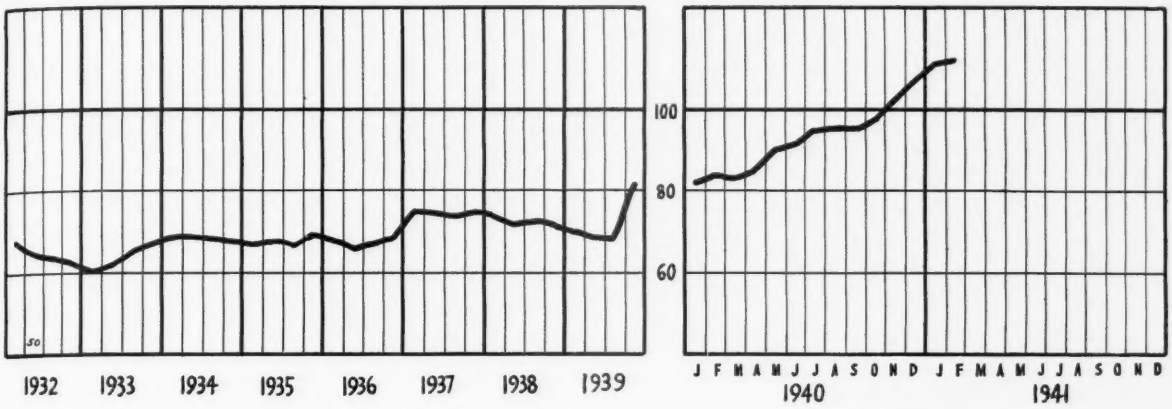
The cosmetic raw materials index also advanced during the period under review to 89.1 from the previous 88.5. Candelilla wax was 1 cent higher at 20 cents; Japanese menthol was up 50 cents a pound to $4. and stearic acid TP advanced ¼ cent a pound to 12¾ cents. Candelilla wax comes almost exclusively from Mexico and is not, therefore, directly affected by the war abroad. However, it is under strict control at the source.

15 Botanicals—Weighted Price Index. 1926 = 100.



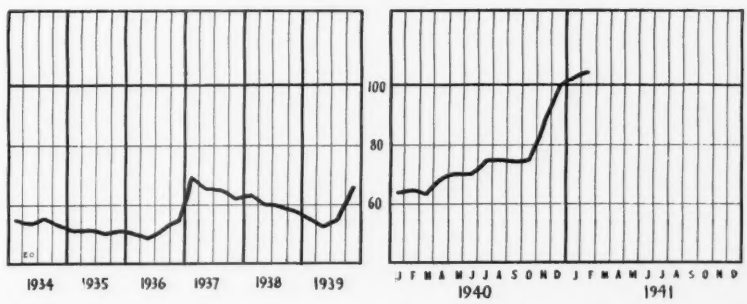
The botanicals index advanced again from 211.3 to 212.5. This was not nearly so sharp an advance as was characteristic of this market during previous trading periods. It does not, however, indicate an easier trend to the market, but rather the dull inventory period. Spot stocks of many botanicals are nominal and the replacement market just as unsatisfactory from a supply viewpoint as heretofore. Any increase in consumer demand now would again send prices skyward.

50 Raw Materials—Weighted Price Index. 1926 = 100.



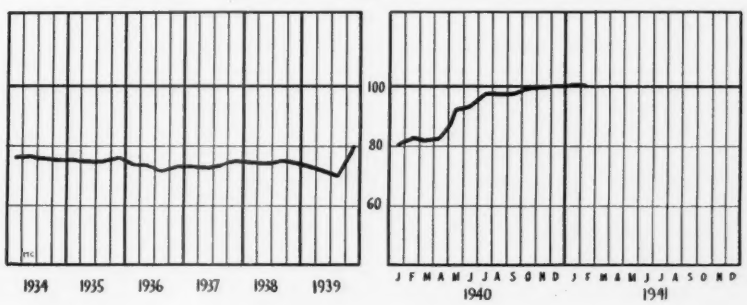
The price index of fifty commodities for February 1941 increased to 112.5 compared with 111.7 in the preceding month. The markets as a whole were comparatively quiet after the inventory period. This came as a relief to many suppliers and was particularly welcome to the import market for botanicals. Supplies of botanicals of European origin are very low and replacements are difficult if not impossible. Some flower oils have arrived from France and there have been some shipments from Switzerland. It is said, however, that it is becoming increasingly difficult to transact business with Spain because of the deplorable internal conditions there.

15 Essential Oils—Weighted Price Index. 1926 = 100.



The essential oil index was up to 104.5 from the previous 102.6. Bergamot oil advanced one dollar to $14. a pound; cananga was up 10 cents to $2.75; cassia was higher by 5 cents to $1.55; clove showed an increase of 10 cents to $1.20 and peppermint oil was 25 cents a pound more at $3.10. There was no material change in the market as a whole, that is, foreign items continued scarce and tended to advance in price while the domestic materials responded in sympathy with them.

15 Medicinal Chemicals—Weighted Price Index. 1926 = 100.



Medicinal chemicals index advanced slightly to 100.2 from the previous 100.1. Mercury was up four dollars to $167., cream of tartar advanced sharply to 43 cents, menthol was much higher at $4. These advances were somewhat offset by the decline of five dollars a barrel in the spot market price of cod liver oil. This item is now selling at $70. Shippers of Japanese menthol continued to refuse business at less than $4.00 c.i.f. Chinese goods were also higher and quite firm.

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VANILLA BEANS

All grades of vanilla beans have again advanced in price. The present spot price range is as follows: Bourbon beans $9.50 to $10.; Mexican cuts $8.50 to $8.75; Mexican whole beans $9.50 to $9.75.

The position of Bourbon beans on spot is strictly nominal in that most importers are out of stock. It is said that the supply of unsold Bourbon beans is the lowest in fifty years. The prospects of obtaining replacement supplies is not encouraging.

Great Britain is not issuing navicerts for shipments from Madagascar with the result that cargoes from there are subject to seizure. Underwriters will not insure ships which are ostensibly blockage runners. While it is true that the British navy is spread rather thin importers do not care to take so great a risk themselves as they would be confronted, not only with the loss of a valuable cargo, but also the possibility that after the war Great Britain would blacklist firms who did not cooperate with them in their war efforts. As many importers of vanilla beans also receive commodities from British possessions in Africa and elsewhere, they do not care to run the risk of offending Great Britain.

Vanilla beans are available for shipment in Madagascar from the new crop, but as stated above, the future alone holds the answer as to when they will arrive here.

Only moderate quantities of whole Mexican vanilla beans are available for shipment.

ESSENTIAL OILS

Although some essential oils have arrived in this country from both Switzerland and France, the irregularity of such shipments must naturally continue to effect the price position of the market. Spain, it is said, is becoming increasingly difficult to deal with. Internal conditions given as the reason. The products of Japan are still very scarce both here and abroad. There is considerable difficulty in obtaining replacements of products derived from brown camphor oil, such as safrol and artificial sassafras, or eucalyptol, linalool, linalyl acetate, etc. Products such as oil of cassia and anise from China are also steady. Italy, needless to say, is completely blocked.

As an indication of the trend of some essential oils from abroad we make the following comparison of prices today and those prevailing in August, 1939, just prior to the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. Almond oil, sweet $1.00—55c; bergamot oil $14.00 nominal—$3.70; geranium Bourbon $14.00 nominal—$2.35; lemon Italian $5.00—$2.95; orange Italian $8.25 nominal—$2.00; vetiver Bourbon $8.50—$5.50; ylang ylang $8.00 nominal —$3.00; anise oil 80c—65c.

MENTHOL

The spot menthol market showed sharp advances in all categories during the current trading period. Japanese goods are now offered at from $4.00 to $4.10 a pound; Chinese at from $3.80 to $3.85 a pound and synthetic at a range of from $2.80 to $3.65.

The Japanese attitude still continues to puzzle import factors here. Not in a year and a half has this market, the greatest consuming market for menthol in the world, placed any sizable business in Japan. Still the Japanese will not sell for less than $4.00 a pound c.i.f. This has lead to the belief that some stocks must be finding their way in important quantities to other markets. It is well known that China is shipping materials to Germany by way of Russia and it is generally thought that Japanese menthol and other materials are entering Germany by the same route. This business, on a barter basis, would be profitable to both countries.

Indications point to the fact that Japan is fixing export prices. Inquiries from here to ascertain just how the government is operating in menthol have been evaded by shippers abroad but support of the market is undoubtedly of government origin.

As far as Chinese menthol is concerned, the market is now more closely paralleling that of the Japanese. The differential in price is now more narrow and the tendency is to advance in sympathy with the Japanese position. It is not known that Japan is exercising control over Chinese menthol but the possibility is worth considering. China is said at present to have 1,000 cases of menthol available for shipment from the last crop, of which about 500 cases would be available to the United States and the balance for other world consuming centers. This stock must surfice until July/August when new crop Chinese menthol will be ready for shipment.

CANDELILLA WAX

An advance of 1c per pound in the spot market price of candelilla wax placed this item at the highest level in the past ten years. From 20c to 21c a pound is generally asked here, this price representing an advance of 3c a pound since January last.

Candelilla wax is obtained from the candelilla plant, Euphorbia cerifera, commercial supplies coming mainly from Mexico. There the candelilla plant grows in such abundance that there is an almost unlimited supply of the raw material for production.

The exportation of candelilla wax from Mexico, however, is controlled by an organization known as the Union de Credito de Productores de Cera de Candelilla, S. A. There is an export duty on the wax amounting to Pesos 0.40 per gross kilogram, and by law the proceeds of this tax are returned to the organization. Unorganized producers do not receive this subsidy and hence cannot compete with the Union.

Imports of candelilla wax into the United States (all from Mexico) amounted to 3,357,066 pounds in 1939 valued at $420,370. In 1938 imports totaled 1,411,-362 pounds valued at $165,442.

MERCURY

The mercury market strengthened during the past month. Spot prices were up from the $163. level prevailing in the previous period to the current $167. price. The United States Navy has opened bids for furnishing 140,000 pounds of mercury oxide which is said to be the equivalent of approximately 1,650 flasks of mercury.

Probably the most interesting development in this market was the disclosure by Government officials that the United States has stepped up its purchases of Mexican mercury. This move was undertaken in order to prevent Mexican metal from going to Japan and her axis partners. The point was stressed that large quantities of mercury had been shipped from Mexico to Japan and that Germany and Italy have been buying smaller quantities. Officials emphasized that the Mexican mercury would be purchased only at a reasonable price but some sources indicated that a price war between this country and Japan might develop. The United States heretofore has filled its mercury requirements from domestic production, the purpose being to keep domestic mercury production at high levels.

The United States imported 9,698 pounds of mercury from Mexico during the first four months of 1940. There were no imports in the next seven months but shipments were resumed in December. Total imports from Mexico in 1939 amounted to 42,745 pounds.

As yet the new policy of the Government has not had an effect on the domestic mercury market. Tied up as it is with the Government's policy to foster Pan-American solidarity, purchases of mercury from Mexico may be a long range affair, in which case the market here will eventually feel this influence.

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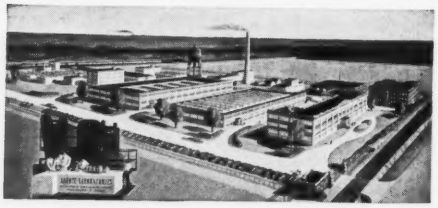

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It appears that a new species of tree belonging to the family Lauraceae and to the genus Ocotea, Nectandra, or Orodafne, has been observed only in the region of Caparrapi in the Department of Cundinamarca, where it grows at an altitude of 1,280 meters in a temperature range of 18 to 20 degrees centigrade, and known colloquially as "Caparrapi." An olive-colored oil extracted from the main trunk is used medicinally by the natives in the treatment of insect and snake bites, cuts, and skin diseases in general, and for treating equine hoof diseases. The oil is also taken by humans in small internal dosages as a treatment for leucorrhea. The oil has a characteristic aromatic quality, and has been found useful as an insecticide. Natives burn the leaves to drive off mosquitoes and other insect pests. The name of the supplier of this oil in Colombia is available to anyone interested.

VITAMIN B_1

The continuing increased interest in vitamin B_1 therapy necessitated increased production, in consequence of which producers have announced a further reduction in price and now quote as follows: 25 kilo lots gram 80c; 10 kilo lots gram 81c.

A much greater market for thiamine hydrochloride is anticipated in the recent announcement that American millers and bakers will start production at once of vitamin-enriched flour and bread in a move to increase the nutritive and health-giving value of American diets in the defense emergency.

The new flour and bread, to be marketed as "enriched" are expected to be on sale in the next few weeks. The name and the standards were decided upon by conferences of national nutrition experts after extensive study.

The Food and Drug Administration is working on regulations pertaining to the new flour and bread, but the National Research Council said that the name and standards already agreed upon were sufficiently close to those which the regulatory agency had under consideration for flour so that millers and bakers could start production without waiting for official action.

The new flour, and the bread made from it, the council said, will contain thiamin, iron and nicotinic acid, a pellagra-preventing factor, in amounts approximating those found in natural wheat.

To produce a pound loaf of enriched bread will cost less than two-tenths of a cent more than to produce ordinary white bread, and it is believed in the end will involve no extra cost to the consumer.

TARTRATES

Domestic manufacturers of tartrates announced a further sharp advance in prices during the current trading period. This new advance brought prices to the highest levels since the World War. The following schedules now prevail: Tartaric acid 52c a pound, up 5¼c; cream tartar 43c a pound, up 4¼c; rochelle salt 32c a pound, up 3¼c; seidlitz mixture 26c a pound, up 2¾c and tartar emetic 40c a pound, up 3c. These are quantity prices for prompt shipment only. Because of the strength of the market no contracts are being written at the present time.

Imports of argols and wine lees into the United States increased 44 per cent. to 22,265,500 pounds during the first 11 months of 1940 from 15,457,000 pounds in the corresponding months of 1939.

Sources of supply shifted during 1940 with shipments ceasing from Africa and certain European countries. In January 1940 imports totaling 2,039,043 pounds were suppplied by the following countries: France (33,351); Italy (817,484); Portugal (132,433); Spain (443,830); Argentina (222,101); Chile (169,606); and Algeria (220,238); In November 1940, shipments totaling 632,356 pounds came from: Portugal (226,407); Spain (264,319); Argentina (78,184); and Chile (63,446).

During 1940, the unit invoice import value of argols increased from $0.077 in January to $0.078 in March, $0.100 in June and $0.107 in November.

The loss of Italy and France as suppliers of argols and the steadily increasing unit price, are the factors contributing to the strong market in the derivatives.

GENTIAN ROOT

There were no further advances in the spot market price of gentian root following the sharp increase a month ago. In January, 1940, gentian root was selling at 12c a pound, today it is offered at 50c.

Although there is apparently no spot shortage of this material, it is a foreign item and future replacements are uncertain.

Imports of gentian into the United States during the first 11 months of 1940 amounted to 483,469 pounds, valued at $48,271—an amount considerably above that of any 12 month period since 1931 with the exception of the years 1936 and 1937. In 1940 Spain was the leading supplier, 252,200 pounds having come from that country, followed by France with 158,000 pounds. Other supplying countries were Yugoslavia, Italy, and Turkey.

Shipments from Spain in 1940 were the first from that country since 1937. During the 10 years, France, Spain, Italy, and Yugoslavia have been the chief sources for this product.

QUININE

The world's supply of quinine, worldwide remedy for malaria, has remained in Dutch hands, free from Nazi domination, and no danger of a quinine shortage anywhere in the world exists, it is reported from reliable sources.

Prior to the Nazi invasion of Holland, on May 10, 1940, Amsterdam was the headquarters of this quinine industry. On May 14 the management of this industry was transferred by royal decree to Bandoeng, Java. Java is now the center of the world's quinine industry, where ample production is assured of both cinchona bark and manufactured quinine. The latter is produced at the Bandoengsche Kininefabriek, the largest quinine factory in existence. There is thus no danger of a quinine shortage anywhere in the world.

The quinine industry, now centralized in the Netherlands East Indies, is completely Dutch, it was said, and factors are determined that it shall remain free from other influences.

BOTANICALS

The botanical drug market has not as yet awakened from the year-end, inventory taking, lull. Dealers here seem pleased, rather than concerned, over the extended period of quietness in view of the strong statistical position of the market.

All European drug markets remain closed because of the war. During the World War botanicals were available from both France and Italy, but today these markets are also closed as well as all the Central European sources.

Many crude drugs have reached high levels and in some cases supplies available are so low that quotations are nominal. There is no belladonna offered in this market by the regular dealers. In August, 1939 this item was selling at 12c a pound. Today's quotation of $1.75 is nominal. Arnica flowers advanced from 27c a pound in August, 1939 to $2.00 a pound in January, 1941.

Other European botanicals which advanced to still higher levels during the current trading period are listed below and a comparison is made here with prices prevailing prior to the start of the present war abroad. Chamomile flowers, Roman, current $2.00 a pound; August, 1939, 20c a pound; Cumin seed, Morocco, 20c a pound, August, 1939, 10c a pound; elder flowers 72c a pound, August, 1939, 21c a pound; stramonium leaves 48c a pound, August, 1939, 12c a pound; valerian root 70c a pound, August, 1939, 13c a pound; gentian root 50c a pound, August, 1939, 7c a pound.

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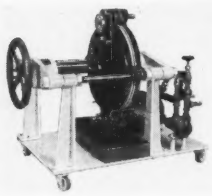

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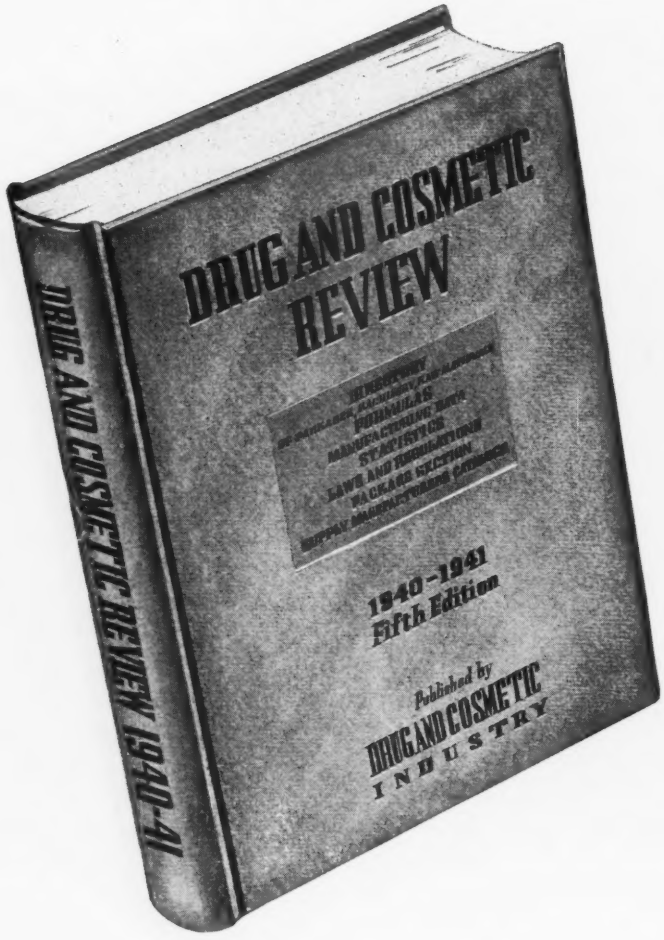

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